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INSURANCE

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VOL XX NO 272

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1932

EIGHT PAGES

"R. T. C. DELEGATES MUST FALL IN LINE WITH ALLAHABAD"

—C. V. ACHARYA.

ELSE, COUNTRY DISOWNS THEM

Bigger Unity Conference To Follow

PRESIDENT'S "MOST ENJOYABLE FORTNIGHT IN HIS LIFE"

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

"I believe, on the whole, the Conference has been a success and it will be a success which all reasonable men will accept as success."

"In fact, the results have been better than I expected when I came here. Nation-making commenced at this Conference and I am glad, I was present among those who had gathered here."

"I Spent a most enjoyable fortnight in my life"

BENT ON REACHING SETTLEMENT.

In these words, Sir Vijayaraghavachari, President of the Unity Conference, gave me his impression of the great work done here before he left for Delhi this evening. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians were all, he said, bent on approaching and understanding each other and the one idea behind their minds was to come to settlement. This will, in his opinion, was the most remarkable feature of the deliberations extending over two weeks.

He further said, "Yesterday, we settled the Sind question. To-day we agreed to joint electorates and I am leaving Allahabad with a cheerful heart."

BIGGER CONFERENCE.

Questioned what was the plan of work hereafter, he said, the Committee has very nearly completed its labours. It will soon present its report to the Conference and after its ratification a bigger unity conference will follow.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

Q.—In our opening speech you said your aim was to make the Communal Award less satisfactory. Have you succeeded in that object?"

A.—"Very much. In fact the results have been much better than what I expected them to be when I came here. On the whole, it has been a success which all reasonable men will accept as success."

Q.—"But do you think, you will get it modified?"

A.—"You must remember the Premier, if any agreed alternative is put forward, he will disown them. When these decisions are broadcast, they will fall in line with the country. I am sure they will not sell our country."

Once more the aged President repeated that his stay here had been very happy.

NATION-MAKING COMMENCED.

Alluding to the scene when he wanted to take leave of the House and scenes of joy witnessed yesterday, he said, he told the delegates that if some of those British statesmen who made much of communal differences among Indians were present and had seen how earnestly Indians were striving to compose those differences and realised the measure success of the Conference had achieved, they would have revised their opinions. "They would have seen here that

nation-making had commenced and I am glad, I was amongst those who have gathered here for the great work," he concluded.

Discussion On Issue Of Electorates

The Unity Conference Committee practically devoted the whole day to the discussion of the form of electorates in the future constitution. In view of the fact that that agreement has been reached on all points in dispute except the question of representation in the Central Legislature, it is accepted on all hands that the form of electorates would be joint, but some Muslim delegates insist on the acceptance of the late Mohamud Ali's formula which lays down that every candidate in order to get elected must secure at least 40 per cent. of the votes cast by his own community and at least 10 per cent. votes of other communities. Several delegates, it is understood, pointed out that the formula was impracticable and would lead to election deadlocks. Some other improvements were suggested but no final agreement was reached when the Committee rose for the day.

The Committee meets again at eleven to-morrow.

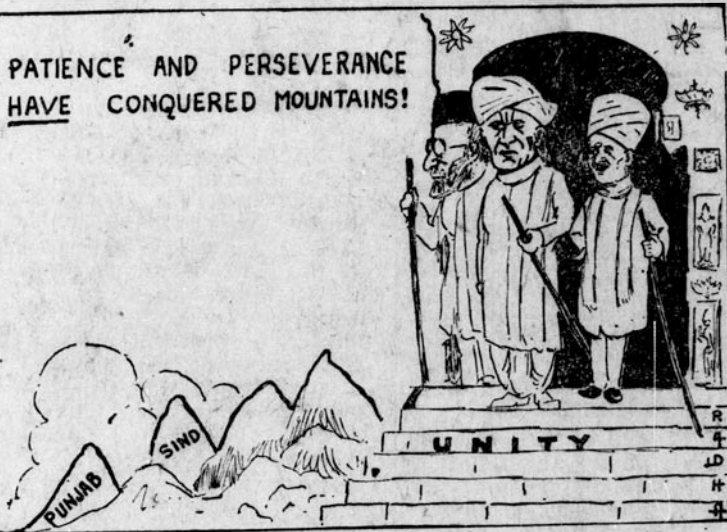
MOVE FOR RATIFICATION

Sheikh Abdul Majeed's Appeal To Sind Leaders

(From Our Special Correspondent) Although the Unity Conference has not yet concluded its work, instructions are being issued to ratify the decisions which have been so far arrived at. Sheikh Abdul Majeed has sent the following telegram to-day to several Muslim and Hindu leaders in Sind meeting in a conference at Hyderabad on November 15 and 16:—

"Sind separation settled, text be published in newspapers, kindly issue appeal telegraphically to Hindus and Parsis to join your Conference and appoint a small committee including Messrs. Chhabani, Bhatiya and others for investigating ways and means for making good Brayne's Report deficit. Appeal to Hindus and Muslims to live like brothers, the conference success wish to the conference success Unable to attend."

MESSAGE TO PRESS.—In a telegram addressed to the



Implementing Poona Pact

ASPRASHA UNNATI MANDAL INAUGURATED IN BOMBAY

A new organisation to carry on vigorous work for the removal of the curse of untouchability in Bombay was inaugurated at a public meeting held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening.

The Asprasha Unnati Mandal, the new body, proposes to push forward education among the Harijans and train young men and women for rendering social service to the down-trodden "untouchables."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Provincial Board of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League and Mrs. Hansa Mehta presided.

Many Harijan leaders appeared at a public platform with Caste Hindus and made their maiden speeches welcoming the new organisation.

AFTER THE EPIC FAST Speaking at the meeting Mrs. Hansa Mehta declared that the movement for the uplift of the Harijans had made rapid strides following Mahatma Gandhi's epic fast. A vast majority of Hindus had now come to realise that untouchability was a curse which ought to be removed as early as possible. The new organisation proposed to cut out untouchability root and branch. She thought that Hindu society became divided because of the insistence laid down on religion on purity and cleanliness. A certain class of Hindus who either because of their ignorance or poverty were forced to lead unclean lives came to be regarded as untouchables. The best way to remove untouchability was therefore to teach the Harijans to lead clean and pure lives.

EDUCATE HARIJAN WOMEN Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale who moved the first resolution for the inauguration of the Mandal said that there was a great deal of work to be done for the uplift of the Harijans. She narrated her experience of social work among the Bhatgis of Bombay. The men and women who were responsible for keeping the city clean, she said, were themselves living in dirty hovels and amidst unclean surroundings. She made an earnest appeal to women to come forward to do social work among the "untouchable" women. If they could educate the "untouchable" women the work of the removal of untouchability would become a very

easy matter. The resolution inaugurating the new body was also supported by Mr. N. V. Khandke representing Dr. Ambedkar's party. At his suggestion the name of the new body was changed from Harijan Uddhar Mandal to Asprasha Unnati Mandal. He said that the untouchables will not feel rejoiced if they were merely called by a glorified name of Harijans. That was why he proposed that the name of the new organisation should be Asprasha Unnati Mandal.

Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar also supported the resolution and stated that the Hindu Society would suffer politically and economically if they allowed the

"Sind Observer," and "Al Waheed" he says:—

"Kindly inform friends that settlement has been reached on Sind separation question and appeal to all to respect the settlement and join the Hyderabad Conference. Appoint a committee including Messrs. Chhabani, Khoro and others. Hindus and Muslims must live like brothers, and uphold national honour." The Unity Conference Committee is engaged since this morning in the question of representation of the different communities in the Central Legislature.

De Valera To Face Censure Motion

LONDON, Nov. 13. Dublin.—President De Valera leaves for Geneva on 16th November to preside over the League Council. He faces censure motion in the Dail on 15th November on his attitude regarding land annuities dispute but there is no danger of defeat as the Labourites oppose the motion.—Reuter.

2500 Persons Perish In Hurricane

LONDON, November 13. Santa Cruz.—Two thousand and five hundred persons have perished in a hurricane and a tidalwave disaster according to the estimate of the Secretary for Interior.—Reuter.

PRINCES AND R. T. C. PROCEDURE

States' Delegates' Meeting Called on Wednesday

LONDON, Nov. 14. It has been arranged that Sir Menubhai Mehta, Mr. D. B. Krishna Chari and Mr. Panikar should represent the States' Committee of Princes in London their special function being to watch the proceedings of the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Chamber.

The Jamshidpur of Nawanagar has invited states delegates for a preliminary meeting on November 16 to discuss procedure.—Reuter.

FOLLOW SAPRU'S LEAD AT R. T. C.

A Lucknow Appeal To Aga Khan

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14. The Hon. Mushir Husain Kidwai has issued an appeal to H. H. The Aga Khan urging him not to form a separate Muslim group, this time in the London Conference, but to follow the lead of those members like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

He adds that in the first Conference H. H. The Aga Khan urged the grant of a full measure of self-government to Indians and now is the time to give it a practical shape.—A.P.

JOSHI AND BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ

Hoare On Their Status At Conference

LONDON, Nov. 14. Although the names of Begum Shah Nawaz and Mr. N. M. Joshi have been added to the Round Table Conference delegation specially to assist in the discussion of questions affecting women and labour respectively. Sir S. Hoare, questioned on it in the Commons pointed out that their status would not differ from that of other delegates and they would be allowed to judge whether any question affected their particular subjects.—Reuter.

SIX MEN RUN OVER BY TRAIN

DHUBRI, Nov. 14. News of death under tragic circumstances involving loss of six lives is reported.

It appears that six persons waiting near a railway line at night in order to catch thieves who had been stealing fish from a neighbouring pond, were run over a train between Basugaon and Bonga'gaon on the E. B. Railway.

It is believed that they fell asleep while waiting.—A.P.

BAN ON INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA

"He Must Necessarily Suffer Disabilities," Says Haig

HALF-SITTINGS OF ASSEMBLY SUGGESTED TO EXPEDITE OTTAWA COMMITTEE-WORK

NEW Delhi, Nov. 14. The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss the Bengal Anti-Terrorist Supplementary Bill. When the question hour came it was learnt that Mr. B. Das short notice question regarding Lord Sankey's appeal to Mahatma Gandhi was not to be answered, as the Home Member had not agreed to treat this as a short notice question, but required the usual notice.

The question of Mahatma Gandhi's intervention in the Hindu-Muslim negotiations was again raised by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked: Are the Government still not prepared to give facilities to leaders to see Gandhi, even if the leaders give an assurance that no other subject would be discussed?

Mr. Haig replied: Mahatma Gandhi is put in jail on account of civil disobedience, which still is his avowed programme. He must necessarily suffer disabilities and cannot expect to take part in ordinary public life of the country.

STATE PRISONER Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, if the Unity Conference arrives at a settlement, will interview with Gandhi. I see that the telegrams state this morning that an agreement has been reached, which, I am sure, will be of peculiar satisfaction to the Honourable Member who is interested in the question of Sind. There is no necessity for Gandhi to intervene in this question, Mahatma Gandhi is a State Prisoner and must be treated as such.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to a question by Mr. B. Das regarding a bitter anti-Hindu speech made by Kh. Sahib Malik Karam Din Telegraph Master, Lahore, said that Malik Karamdin had been personally warned by the Post-Master General that repetition of utterances of this kind would involve serious consequences.

RETRENCHMENT Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed in a question suggested that Mr. Sloan, who was appointed special officer to review the salaries of Government officers and clerks was to submit his report to the Retrenchment Committee as whose recommendation he was appointed.

Sir Alan Parsons said that he was not sure that Mr. Sloan was appointed at the recommendation of the Committee, but he had no doubt that Sir George Schuster after his arrival would shortly call a meeting of the Retrenchment Committee to review Mr. Sloan's report.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai presented the report of the Select Committee on Indian Merchant Shipping Bill and the bill relating to Haj pilgrimage.

TERRORISTS' BILL Mr. Haig moved consideration of the Bengal outrage Supplementary Bill.

Mr. Haig spoke for half an hour.

SWARAJ NO CURE In the course of his speech, Mr. Haig alluded to the recent manifestations of the Terrorist movement and said that, judged from the facts, there was no warrant for saying that if Self-Government was given these terrorists would become ordinary citizens with merely nationalist tendencies. On the other hand, there was enough evidence to show that terrorists did not believe in constitutional progress of the country, but were out for

armed revolution and that they had turned for their model from Russia.

CONCERN FOR CONGRESS One of the latest leaflets issued by the Terrorist organisation condemned the Congress as a body of the rich, and practically dismissed those who did not agree with the terrorist policy as traitors. Bloodthirsty threats were uttered against those who opposed them. Mr. Haig advised the Assembly to ponder over the disastrous effects of such teachings and activities and emphasised that such a movement should be extirpated. The present bill, he declared, was but an essential link in the chain of efforts to put it down. (Applause.)

AN ANOMALY Sir Hari Singh Gour raised a point of order and pointed out that the proposed section five of the bill would recreate the anomaly removed in 1923, inasmuch as the power of superintendence vested in High Courts by the Government of India Act, Section 107 would be taken away in respect of Chartered High Courts, while leaving it unaffected in respect of chartered Courts.

Sir B. L. Mitter replied that High Courts derived their powers from three sources, namely, The Criminal Procedure Code, Letters Patent and Section 107 of the Government of India Act. The Indian Legislature could alter the powers of High Courts in respect of the former two, and to the extent to which it altered the powers given by section 107 those would be void. Sir B. L. Mitter said that the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court had held this view in a recent case, arising out of the Special Powers Ordinance.

The President said that the Ordinance were made by the Governor General and were not the concern of the House but the Indian Legislature must satisfy itself that they were not trenching upon the powers given by the Parliamentary Act. (Opposition cheers.)

The chair asked how the Government proposed to meet that doubt.

Sir B. L. Mitter suggested that it could be done by adding an explanation to the section that nothing in the section purported to alter the powers of the High Courts under Section 107.

The President said that he clause still contained some very wide phrases like "powers given by whatever authority."

Sir Abur Rahim said that he would like to know what the powers left to High Courts.

OUT OF ORDER The President observed that the Law Member had admitted that the section as it stood trenchanted on section 107 of the Government of India Act, and to that extent, the President ruled it out of order (Applause).

The President added that it should not be beyond the ability of the Legal Department to prepare a proper draft which the chair would consider.

As the House was about to adjourn for lunch, Sir Hari Singh Gour suggested that hereafter, there should be half sittings to enable the Ottawa Committee work to proceed.

The President said that he would decide the matter tomorrow, and the House was adjourned till Tuesday morning.—A.P.

DUTCH STEAMER GUTTED

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24. Fifteen thousand tons of Dutch Mail Steamer Pieter Corneliszoonhoof which recently returned from Dutch Indies caught fire in harbour and was gutted.

She is probably a total loss.—Reuter.

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5628 B

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The Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

INFORMAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an informal meeting of shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. in the office of the Association (Agarkhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to consider issues of vital importance to shareholders arising from the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1932. Shareholders are requested to attend.
5795

NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 Rupees ten per share of Rs. 100 each will be paid on and after 17th November, 1932, from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).
By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, 14th November, 1932
5799

NOTICE

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMJIETRAM and MADAN, Solicitors, will REMOVE their Office to House No. 94, MEDOWS STREET, from 15th November, 1932.
5791.

Public Notices

Notice of Removal

Messrs. JAMSETJEE RUSTOM-JEE & DEVIDAS, Attorneys-at-Law have REMOVED their Office from Bell Lane, Fort, to FIRST FLOOR, YUSUF BUILDING, CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND ESPLANADE ROAD Fort.
5798

The Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
SHIMOGA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the premises No. 164 Narashinharaja Road, (Silver Jubilee Park) Bangalore City on Monday, the 21st November 1932 at 3-30 p.m.
By order of the Board,
MOHAMED KHALEEL SHIRAZI & SONS
Agents.
R 8433

The Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prabhat Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Yusuf Building Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th November 1932, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts as at 31st March, 1932.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration and
- To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th November to 26th November 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PARAKRAM & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers,
Bombay, 7th November, 1932.
5797

Legal Notices

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS and SHYAM-DAS GOVINDJI, carrying on business as dealers in presentation articles at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the name, firm and style of Messrs. Jhaveri Brothers & Company has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 20th day of August, 1932, so far as concerns the said Venilal Vijbhukhandas who has retired from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Shyamdas Govindji who will continue to carry on the said business as the sole proprietor hereof.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1932.
(Sd.) VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS,
(Sd.) SHYAM-DAS GOVINDJI.
5796

Sheriff's Proclamation

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1001 of 1925.

CHATURBHUJ GORDHAN-DAS Plaintiff.
Vs.
JAMSHEDJI R. DRIVER Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a writ of Possession under order XXI, Rule 35 and 36 of the Code of Civil Procedure, dated the 29th day of August, 1932, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) at Sankli Street, without the Fort, the moveable property attached pursuant to the said writ of possession as follows:—

THREE OLD LORRIES and OLD IRON MATERIALS, &c.
Dated this 12th day of Nov., 1932.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
5788

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 952 of 1923.
DAWOODBOHY MAHOMED-ALLY & Others Plaintiffs
Vs.
EBRAHIM HEPTULLA LOKHANDWALLA & Others Defendants.

PURSUANT to Orders, dated 31st March, and 21st July, 1932, respectively the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction IN THREE LOTS under the directions of the Commissioner, High Court, ON THE PREMISES:—

Lot No. 1 on MONDAY, 5th December, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Lot No. 2 on TUESDAY, 6th December, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Lot No. 3 on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
PARTICULARS OF THE THREE PROPERTIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

LOT NO. 1.—PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NEW PARBHADDEV ROAD.

A vacant piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed) at New Parbhadevi Road, admeasuring 2,050 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1AA/1723 and Cadastral Survey No. 1054 of Lower Parel Division and Street Nos. 388A and 388B.

LOT NO. 2.—PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCHPOKLI.

A piece of land of redeemed Foras Tenure with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 8170 square yards or thereabouts situated on the East side of Parel Road, bearing New Survey No. 1/3621, Cadastral Survey No. 761, of Mazgaon Division and Street Nos. 85, 161, 85AA, 159, 155-157, 85C, 3B, 3C, 4; 111C, 4B Parel Road.

LOT NO. 3.—PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCHBUNDER.

A piece of leasehold land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon being Plot No. 14 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring 614 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3184 part and Cadastral Survey No. 41/1721 of Mandvi Division and Street Nos. 1 to 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakorda Daru Homany & Co., Attorneys for the 4th and 5th defendants abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 6th day of October, 1932.

"R. S." DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
5787

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1649 of 1932.

The FAZALBHAİ IBRAHİM & CO., LTD., a private Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its office in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) MEMON MAHOMED ISMAIL, (2) MEMON KASUM ISMAIL, both of Bombay, formerly residing and doing business at Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known Defendants.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 4,760/11/6 and further interest on Rs. 4,376/12/3 at the rate of 14 annas per cent. per month from 10th November, 1931, till judgment costs and interest on judgment.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court has fixed the 30th day of November, 1932, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon for the hearing of this suit and you are required to appear at the said hearing either in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney and produce all your witnesses and documents on that date.

Please also take notice that in default of your appearance on the day and at the time abovenamed the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 14th day of Nov. 1932.
ALREJA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5802.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE MOST SENSATIONAL
NEWSPAPER DRAMA
EVER SCREENED

"SCANDAL FOR SALE"

with
CHARLES BICKFORD
ROSE HOBART

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bomba.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTES- TATE JURISDICTION

BORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHOTALAL GABADDA S KAPADIA alias CHHOTALAL G. KAPADIA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at the time of his death at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, limited to the property and credits of the joint and undivided Hindu family to which the deceased belonged. Deceased.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BAUNTON, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirtieth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-two and the Twenty-ninth of our Reign.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BAUNTON, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirtieth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-two and the Twenty-ninth of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and
Senior Master
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 31st day of October, 1932.
Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5801

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Hakome	5977	17 Nov	30 Nov
Hakome	10500		12 Dec
Taiwan	9000	1 Dec	11 Dec
Sowa	3159	5 Dec	17 Dec
Maru	11000		27 Dec
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 Dec	31 Dec

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, November 14.

Jalatarang, William, Rangoon.

Jalajyoti, Bhandara, Rangoon.

Sirsa, Gili, Karachi.

Chyabassa, Williamson, Calcutta.

Rahmani, Dour, Veraval.

Viceroy of India, Tornton, London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, November 15.

Soudan, Symond, Kobe.

City of Simla, McMillan, Liverpool.

Shini Maru, Masuda, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, November 14.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Kartak Vaid 2, 1939
Muslim—Rajab 16, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 10, 1302.
Sunrise—5h. 45m.
Sunset—6h. 2m.
High tide—1-07, 12-34.
Low tide—6-59, 18-38.
Phases of the moon: last quarter
31st November 1h 28m. p.m. New
Moon 28 Nov. 6a. 12m. a.m. First
quarter 5th Dec. 3h. 15m. a.m.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Rotarian
Y. Y. N. Kadam on "Mental
Health and Ill-Health." Taj
Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 1-30 p.m.
Outward Air Mail departure to
Karachi 11 a.m.
Bombay Improvements Committee.
4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
Municipal Standing Committee.
3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Medal for Sale" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Passport to Hell." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"The Lion and the Lamb." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Grand Hotel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Are You Listening." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"One Hour With You." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Their Mad Moment." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"East Lynne." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Money for Nothing." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—To-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m., Dr. A. T. Simcoe will deliver a lecture on "Psychoanalysis" in the Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge. Free entrance for members and friends.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
One tear-off calendar for Samvat 1939 from Dave Chemical Works, Ahmedabad.

FOUND.

A third class season ticket in the name of Mr. Cooverji S. Mody has been found. The owner may take it from this office.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Paper will be read on "The Historical and Social Background of the Amils of Hyderabad" by Miss S. J. Narsian.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA—The annual general meeting of the Union will be held at the Union's Hall, Harver Building, Frere Road, Fort on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.). (1) to consider and adopt the annual report and audited statement of accounts of the Union; (2) to elect the office-bearers; (3) to consider some amendments to the Union's constitution; (4) to transact such other business as the chairman may allow under Rule 23.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—Steamer "Clan Murdoch" left Suez on Friday morning last.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sourabaya Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on November 11, and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 23 via Colombo.
The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldora" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the following day.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION—Free Matriculation classes of the above institution for the benefit of the Maratha students will be restarted from to-day (Tuesday) in the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Gruha, Madhav Maharaj Shindia Hall, Nawalkar Lane, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. everyday except Sundays. Students desirous to join the classes should give in their names to the Secretary, in Dr. S. S. Savant's Dispensary (Girgaon Back Road, near Prarthana Samaj) between 9 to 12 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course, she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.
The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" sails from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 p.m. the same day.

Education Minister Leaves Poona

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education left Poona on Sunday for Pandharpur, where he will stay till the 15th instant. The Minister will return to Bombay on November 18, halting at Barli on his way on 16th.

South Indian Association
Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, presentation of medals to Vidwan Munda Rama Bhagavathar and his troupe will take place at the King's Circle, Matunga, on Tuesday the 15th November at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CHESTER CLUB
MANAGER SENTENCED

Theft Of Rs. 2000 Notes

POLICE OFFICER PRAISED FOR
PROMPT DETECTION

BOMBAY, Monday.
Peter Linnette, the manager of Chester Club, was sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, it was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.
Deputy Inspector Watkins, who detected the case, was complimented by the magistrate for his skill and presence of mind. Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. J. J. Athalade, Advocate.

THE PROSECUTION STORY.
The facts of the case are that Mr. Johnson, a retired Station Master of G.I.P. Railway lived in Mahendra Mansions and used to keep his provident fund moneys in his room under a mat.

In August last, the accused with Jockey Perkins went to see the complainant and when the complainant and Mr. Perkins went out for a few minutes it was alleged the accused took out two notes of Rs. 1,000 each from under the mat. Soon after this, Deputy Inspector was sitting in the Green's Restaurant and saw the accused giving a thousand-rupee note for the payment of bill of drinks. He jotted down the number of the note from the cashier as he suspected that it might be one of those notes stolen in a Karachi bank and for which the police were informed all over the country to be on alert. Soon after this incident, Deputy Inspector Watkins, informed of the theft of two notes from his room by the complainant and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty but he was convicted and sentenced as above.

Parsi Youth Acquitted

JUDGMENT IN THAVAR MANSION ASSAULT CASE

BOMBAY, Monday.
Judgment was delivered this morning by Mr. A. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, in what is known as the "Thavar Mansion Case" in which one Joram Nussurwanji Mehta, a Parsi youth was charged with criminal house trespass and voluntarily causing hurt to Miss Abadani Ajinkya on the night of August 20. The Magistrate finding that no case had been made out against the accused under both the charges acquitted the accused.

The case was the sequel to the Parsi-Hindu romance which ended in Mr. P. V. Kulkarni, committing suicide. The above assault was alleged to have taken place two days previous to the sad death of Mr. Kulkarni in his own rooms at Thavar Mansions on the New Queen's Road.

According to the Prosecution, four Parsi hooligans entered into the room of Mr. Kulkarni on the night in question and finding that only Miss Abadani was there assaulted her. The complainant Ajinkya, who lived in a building opposite bearing that there was some trouble at the Thavar Mansions went there. When he went to the rooms of Kulkarni he found four Parsis standing in the dark passage. Mr. Ajinkya asked Miss Abadani, who was standing near the door of her room whether Mr. Kulkarni was in and on her giving him a curt reply he was returning back to his rooms when the four Parsis assaulted him. When he raised a cry all the four Parsis took to their heels. All the four ran in different directions, but the complainant chased the accused and caught him near Messrs Powell and Company. He was later taken to the Lamington Road Police Station. That night the accused was allowed to go away but two days later he was again arrested on a charge of house trespass and causing hurt.

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED
The accused in his statement denied the allegations made against him and said that on the night in question while he was returning from a walk, he heard screams from the Thavar Mansions and hurried up. He found in Mr. Kulkarni's room, Miss Abadani lying on her face and her mouth was gagged. Four Parsis were in the room, with them in the name of religion, when he tried to plead with them not to assault Miss Abadani. He was also assaulted by the Parsis when he tried to remove the gag. He ultimately removed the gag, by which time the Parsis had left the place. When he went down, he found the Parsis standing in the passage on the first floor and on the stairs he met the complainant going up. A little later when he was moving to the road he heard cries of "Parsi Maro." He turned round and saw some Hindus run-

ing. Thinking he himself might be assaulted, he took to his heels and was arrested in front of the Cur. bhoy's stores. He knew nothing of the assault. On the contrary, he saved Miss Abadani from further assault by the four Parsis.

MISS ABADANI'S EVIDENCE.
In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate said that, as regards the charge of the house trespass, it was only Miss Abadani's evidence which would make the position clear. She says that on the night in question, she was not one of the four persons who assaulted her. He came to the scene later and saw her who removed the gag from her mouth. "If she was saying all this to save a Parsi, it is her own affair and her own conscience. Continuing the Magistrate said: But looking to her demeanour in the witness box and from the fact that she proved faithful to her paramour and left him the next morning, I have no hesitation in saying that she appeared to be under the influence of someone and must have been under the same influence even when she was staying with Mr. Kulkarni. My opinion is that she is not speaking the truth when she says that the accused went to a later stage and saved her. But whether it is true or false, there is no evidence to prove that accused was with the other hooligans."
The Magistrate found the accused not guilty under both the charges and acquitted him.
Mr. Elias conducted the Prosecution, while Mr. J. S. Chitrawala defended the accused.

STUDENT JAILED FOR
BREACH OF PAROLE

High Court Rejects Father's Application

BOMBAY, Monday.
Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mulla at the High Court, one Balwant Desai, of Ahmedabad, filed an appeal against the conviction of his son Hari-prasad Desai, a college undergraduate, who was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the District Magistrate's order requiring him to report himself to the police three days.

The petitioner stated that he was suffering from abdominal trouble, and was in great need of his son to look after him in his old age. Further he stated that the order of the District Magistrate was unjust, oppressive and unwarranted by the terms of the Ordinance.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

"EXISTENCE OF GOD"—To-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Pandit Pardubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Existence of God," in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Masjid Bunder Road.

VARIETY CONCERT
AT OPERA HOUSESuccessful Function
In Aid Of Indian
School Of Music

BOMBAY, Monday.
The grand variety concert in aid of Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music, held this evening at the Royal Opera House was a great success. The whole house was fully packed, almost all the seats having been sold out. Miss Manek Joshi who gave an Indian dance was a real sensation. This child prodigy of only six years thrilled the audience by her graceful movement and her remarkable mastery of foot-work.

Another attraction of the programme was the exquisite singing of Mrs. Hirabai Sardarker. The "ras-dance" by the girls of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala was a real delight, its charm being further enhanced by the artistic arrangement of spot and subdued light in various colours. The music of the Indian orchestra, conducted by Prof. Deodhar, was another enjoyable item. The rest of the programme consisted of the fine singing of Miss Shanta Amaladi, Jal-tarang, Mr. Mr. Dattaram Parvaker, mandolin playing by Miss Manek, Khabadi, vocal music by Miss, Sumetti, Oak and chorus by the students of the school.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH
In the interval speeches were made by Mr. Ishwardas Luxmi-das J.P. who presided, and Mr. Kalyanlal Ghoda, the secretary of the School. Mr. Ishwardas said:—

Prof. Deodhar has kept up the prestige of late Pandit Vishnu Digambar, and he deserves credit for his efforts in bringing the Art to a higher level. His appeal for having the item of music entered into curriculum of our University Studies should be taken up in right earnest by the Authorities concerned. The local press have already supported the appeal, and I am sure it will receive the prompt attention of the members of the Senate. From the audience I see around me, I can gauge the popularity which the school is enjoying, and I take this opportunity of congratulating the management for having such an institution in our City.

DEODHAR'S SELFLESS WORK
A tribute to Prof. Deodhar's selfless work was paid by Mr. Goda. He said "I going to give out a secret which I trust Prof. Deodhar will not mind. It is this. Though the school is known as Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music and though he is the Principal and Boss, he does not draw a single pie by way of remuneration either monthly or annually from the proceeds of the school fees etc., but allows the same to be utilised to meet the expenses of the School and for this concert will go a great way to relieve Prof. Deodhar of his anxiety to meet with the expenses of the School during his temporary absence from India due to his tour in Europe, which he will shortly undertake."

"Suicidal Dose Of Opium"

BOMBAY, Monday.
"Death due to a suicidal dose of opium" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of one S. K. Govindarajulu, an Andhra, who was picked up in an unconscious condition from Matunga and sent to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died a few hours later.

It was stated at the inquest that the Police constable who was on his rounds, saw Govindarajulu lying in an unconscious state in a garden at King's Circle. He removed him immediately to the hospital. A note written in Canerite by the deceased was found that he himself had taken an overdose of opium with the intention of putting an end to his life. None should be held responsible for his death.

Fatal Fall From Fourth floor

BOMBAY, Monday.
A fall from the fourth floor of a building and shock following the amputation of her left thigh was the cause of death of a young girl named Narmadabai Jadhavi. The girl was living with her father, one Jadhavi Jivraj in a four storied building at Bhuleswar. On Sunday afternoon, the girl who was playing on the verandah of the fourth floor suddenly fell down to the pavement. The father who came to know about the fall removed her to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that the girl had fractured right thigh bone and the left arm, besides some minor injuries. Her leg was amputated and the other injuries were dressed up. The girl died early this morning.
At the inquest held, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from accidental fall.

BARRACKPORE
RACESCapt Farrar Saddles
Three Winners

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.
The opening meeting of the Barrackpore Races inaugurated the Calcutta Racing Season on Saturday. Sackers fared badly. Capt. Farrar saddled three winners.

BARASEI HURDLE PLATE.
Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
SPION HILL (Lt.-Col. Murray and Farrar) 9-3
HARCADIST (Mr. D. A. Gordon) 11-12
TRAPOLI (Mr. L. Joseph) 9-0
Chinese Saint (Messrs. Chakrabarti and Bhattacharjee) 9-0

Also Ran:—Welcome G.F. Philanthropy, Southerner, Destruction, Taybridge, Lastlook, Hendrik and Oriobar.
Won by 1-1/2 length, 10 lengths and 1/2 length. Time—2mins. 54 3/4secs.

Betting—3 to 1 Lastlook 4 to 1 Southerner, 6 to 1 Welcome G.F. and Spion Hill, 7 to 1 Trapoli. Longer odds the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 68-8 win, Rs. 29. Rs. 87-8 and Rs. 29 places.
Winner trained by Capt. Farrar.

TITTAGHUR PLATE (Div. I.)
Distance 5 furlongs straight.
BATTLEON (Messrs. Neilson and Ohara Murray) 8-9
RINGSTEAD (Mr. Eve) 9-1
GOLD DIGGER (Mr. C. Hoyt) 7-13
B. P. (Mrs. A. H. Rostrom) 7-13

Knight Crusader (Mr. G. H. Paul) 10-4
Also Ran:—Mademoiselle de Presigny, Paupiticky, Snoops, Surefind, Doucer, Nosir Pronto, Bridgety, and Crinoline.

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 3/4 length and 2 lengths. Time—1min. 5-1/2 secs.

Betting—3 to 1 Snoops and Gold Digger, 4 to 1 Crinoline, 7 to 1 Knight Crusader, 8 to 1 Surefind, Doucer, Nosir and Pronto 16 to 1 Battleon and the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 240 win, Rs. 89. Rs. 22 and Rs. 26-3 places.
Winner trained by Capt. Farrar.

TITTAGHUR PLATE (Div. II.)
Distance about 5 furlongs straight.
SAXENDEN (Mr. A. Curliender) 8-11
MARLAND 10-1
MASGIN (Mr. C. S. Steele Perkins) 8-0
BAKER 9-3
EDWARDS 3
ROSENAUTE II (Mr. A. Paul) 8-9

Also Ran:—Lightwine, Evans 4 many, Keepmoving, Charles Cuttle Enchantment, Cryslum, Little Mary, Pleurus, Beryl and Seachariot.

Won by 1/2 length, head, neck. Time—1min. 5 4/5secs.

Betting—2 to 1 Lightwine, 4 to 1 Saxenden and Rosenate II, 8 to 1 Drama, 10 to 1 Marg'n. longer odds the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 41-8 win, Rs. 17. Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 24 places.
Winner trained by Capt. Bedham.

SOODEPOT PLATE (Div. I.)
Distance about 5 furlongs straight.
SOLLY (Mr. P. C. Baruah) 8-2
MENDOZA 1
BRAYHONOR (Mr. J. Reid Kay) 7-6
BARLUM 2
BELAMY (Mr. J. Mein Austin) 8-12
MORRIS 3
A LA VIOLETTE (H. E. the Viceroy) 8-6
RINGSTEAD 4

Also Ran:—Icemark, Kirkmaiden, Foresail, and Balmey Prince.
Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths and 2 lengths. Time—1min. 5secs.

Betting—3 to 1 Superlative and Camille 4 to 1 Solly and Shiner, 6 to 1 A La Violette, 14 to 1 Brayhonor, 16 to 1 Belamy and the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 51-8 win, Rs. 23. Rs. 96-8 and Rs. 63 places.
Winner trained by Williamson.

SOODEPOT PLATE (Div. II.)
Distance about 5 furlongs straight.
LOVELY ONE (Raja of Nazargunge) 9-4
EDWARDS 1
JACK O'DORIS (Mr. J. D. Scott) 8-1
COOPER 2
GLOWING EMBERS (Mr. G. L. Lyon) 8-12
EVANS 3
WILD PET (Mr. A. H. C. Rostrom) 7-13
DOYAL JAMES 4

Also Ran:—War Rego, Popcorn 11, Arcadius, Over and Youngben.
Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths and 2-1/2 lengths. Time—1min. 1 2/5secs.

Betting—2 to 1 Over, 4 to 1 Glowing Embers and Arcadius, 6 to 1 Jack O'Doris and Youngben, 8 to 1 Lovely One, longer odds the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 79-8 win, Rs. 18-8. Rs. 23 and Rs. 16 places.
Winner trained by Capt. Farrar.

BARRACK PLATE.
Distance about 7 furlongs.
TOUT DE SMILE (Mr. J. D. Scott) 9-4
BAKER 1
OFFENCE (Mr. S. N. Sanyal) 8-7
MARRS 2
L. S. D. (Mr. K. Leslie) 9-3
BOND 3

Tenth Wicket (Sir D. Ezra and Curliender) 8-12
Also Ran:—Reason, The Toucan and Who's Calling.
Won by 10 lengths, 1/2 length, neck. Time—1min. 33secs.

Tote paid Rs. 57 win, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45-3 places.
Winner trained by J. D. Scott.

GENERAL RAIN
IN S. BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 14.
The bay storm moved further and centred this morning near latitude 19 degrees north longitude 83 degrees east. It caused general rain in south Bengal, a few falls in Assam, Arakan coast Orissa and north Madras coast. Rain also fell locally in Tenasserim. The night temperature continues markedly below normal from Bombay Deccan to West United Provinces.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches. Akrap one Taway nali Cox's Bazaar, Chitagon, Barisal three Jessoore, Calcutta. Sagour Island Sandheads Cheerapunj one Narayanganj threequarters Mys-mensingh half Silchar, Shillong and Chabballi quarter and Cocanada half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in south and east Bengal and extend in Assam and Upper Burma and Arakan coast. Heavy rain fall warning locally heavy rain will continue in southeast-Bengal and may extend in north Burma through Lower Assam during next thirty-six hours. Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 10-26 a.m. Indian standard time on Sunday November 13.—A. P.

GUILTY OF TREASON

Why Gulam Nabi Khan
Was Executed

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.
The Royal Afghan Consulate sent the following note to the press:—
Gulam Nabi Khan during his stay abroad requested Government that he may be allowed to come back to his own country which was granted. After his arrival at Kabul Chulam Nabi Khan committed acts of treason. His case, therefore was referred to a tribunal (consisting of members of the Upper and Lower Chambers and of the Cabinet) who after a thorough examination of the case with all documentary evidence placed before them, unanimously passed the sentence death on him and he was accordingly executed.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL
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Lewis Stone
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TO-NIGHT at 8-30 & 10 P.M. at THE CAPITOL
SECOND WEEK BY DEMAND.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY
At 8-30 and 10 P.M.
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ARE YOU LISTENING?
WITH WILLIAM HAINES
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S LATEST PICTURE.
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ONE HOUR WITH YOU
AN ANI C. LUBITSCH PRODUCTION
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
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CHARLIE RUGGLE
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THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY BY STORM.
NEXT WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES
A SENSATIONAL THRILL OF THE EAST
ADVANCE BOOKING NOW OPEN
BEST SOUND, BEST PICTURES, BEST THEATRE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1932

THE FOREMOST DUTY

The largely attended public meeting in Bombay on Monday evening under the auspices of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League was addressed by a number of depressed class leaders and the tenor of their speeches showed how keenly alive the depressed classes are to every effort which secures their uplift. But while this vital question of uplift is rightly being tackled with the earnestness and vigour it demands, we hope there will soon arise a country-wide storm of protest against the apathetic conduct of those who still deny the untouchables the right of temple entry.

MAHATMA'S WARNING.

We do not wish to be censorious but we cannot but deplore the utterly inadequate attention paid to the probable danger of Mahatma Gandhi undertaking a fresh "fast unto death" on the 2nd of January next unless the Guruvayur temple is thrown open to the Harijans before that date and to the consequent need for the concentration of the caste Hindus' best efforts on the temple entry issue in general and the Guruvayur issue in particular. It is now ten days since Gandhiji gave a clear unmistakable warning of his intention to fast again and only 46 days remain to take all the necessary steps to prevent the fast. Yet we are not aware of anything like an earnest concerted attempt on the part of the caste Hindu leaders of the country as a whole to devise specific and detailed plans to avert the impending catastrophe, an attempt like the one there was in Bombay and elsewhere during Gandhiji's last fast.

UPLIFT FOR CASTE-HINDUS.

It is true that some anti-untouchability committees and sub-committees are being constituted and there is a lot of talk about the urgent need for what is called uplift work among the Harijans, sometimes conceived in a patronising spirit and as a make-believe substitute for the more urgent task of uplifting the mind of the caste Hindus to a saner sense of their duty to the Harijans. But so long as Gandhiji and Mr. Kelappan stick to their resolve, it ought to be obvious to the commonest understanding that the most urgent and important duty is to concentrate on the task of persuading the orthodox people to

withdraw their opposition to the temple movement in general and in particular to throwing the Guruvayur temple open to the untouchables.

EARNEST EFFORT NEEDED.

We are not unaware of the difficulties and preoccupations of the comparatively few Hindu leaders who are devoting themselves to the urgent task of eradicating untouchability. But none of these difficulties and preoccupations can justify what looks like the complacency of several of them—with of course some honourable exceptions—towards the temple entry issue. We trust that as soon as the work of the Unity Conference is over, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will give their undivided attention to the Guruvayur problem and will give a clear enthralling lead to the country and the anti-untouchability leagues as to how best they could help a speedy and satisfactory solution of the problem.

A SUGGESTION.

We would suggest that meanwhile leagues or committees be appointed at all important centres where there are none already to carry on exclusively temple entry propaganda and to appeal to the Guruvayur temple trustees to do justice to the untouchables. We would suggest the celebration all over India of a Harijan Week—not a Day—to bring home to the people by all possible means that it is their first and foremost duty to support the temple entry movement and to persuade the Guruvayur temple trustees to do likewise both in the interests of the millions of Harijans and also to save the lives of Gandhiji and Mr. Kelappan.

NO DELAYING IT.

We are sure that all such work will be done, a month hence and none then will doubt the wisdom of the concentration on such work. But there is danger if the work is begun late. As the day of Gandhiji's fast comes nearer and nearer several impatient reformers might lose patience with the orthodox and say or do things that might only stiffen orthodox opposition and thereby aggravate the crisis. It is better far to initiate a concerted and well considered and nationwide propaganda for temple entry without any further delay.

Their Hard Lot

We congratulate the Municipal Commissioner on the care he has exercised in framing his Budget estimates for 1933-34, and also for not rushing into heavy new taxes at a time when the citizens have been hit hard in every direction. Last year he had expected some improvement in the city's trade and the general economic conditions, but this has not materialised, with the result that the current year's estimates show a deficit of Rs. 13,27,000, with an income of Rs. 3,09,70,000 and expenditure of Rs. 3,22,97,000. It is unfortunate that the Municipal expenditure could not be kept down and that there was an actual increase over last year of about 4 lakhs.

DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT NEEDED.

The policy of making raids on surplus cash balances has gone on unchecked for the past few years and the current year's deficit will leave it at about Rs. 22 lakhs. No doubt this is a very facile way of meeting deficits, but a time will soon come when

the Commissioner will have to resort to some other more direct methods for the purpose. The Corporation have to remember that they will have to face a series of lean years and that the standard of expenditure, so fashionable in the hectic years immediately after the war, must be brought down. No doubt there is an increasing demand on the part of the citizens for more amenities, coupled with the legitimate desire that they should have more value for their money. We feel that they do not get it. But for that Municipal extravagances in the past have been mainly responsible, for over 41 per cent. of the revenue is spent on debt charges.

FRUSTRATED HOPES.

It is some consolation that more Municipal lands were sold during the current year, though the increase in sale proceeds was counter-balanced by a fall in rents to the extent of Rs. 40,000. There is a huge amount sunk by the Corporation in improvement schemes in the hope of selling lands at remunerative rates. Unfortunately, those hopes were not realised and

it has thrown a great burden on the Corporation's finances. Sooner or later the Improvement Trust with its heavy liabilities will have to be taken over by the Corporation, though the Government show no anxiety to make any adequate financial provision for the purpose.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

This impending transfer has added to the difficulties of the Municipality, for one direct result of it is the proposed increase of one per cent. in the general tax, to bring in about Rs. 11,50,000. The Improvement Trust has been a white elephant to the finances of the City and the Government's treatment of the Corporation in regard to financial matters has been anything but fair. They have not only usurped all those new sources of revenue which legitimately belong to the Corporation, but they refuse to give the City Municipality a fair deal. The negotiations between the Corporation and the Government still continue, and may continue for ever for all we know.

ADDING TO THE BURDEN.

For the next year in addition to the one per cent. increase in general tax, the citizens will have to be prepared for a slight increase of a quarter per cent. in water rates to meet the recurring deficits, which have been a feature of the Water Department for the past few years. There have been slight increases recommended for other consumers of water, though they are scarcely likely to be felt by the richer rate-payer.

WHY HIT EDUCATION?

The Commissioner has imposed economies on the Schools Committee to the extent of about three lakhs, and let us hope they have had no effect on the efficiency of the department. Every avenue for curtailing expenditure must be explored, but education must not suffer as a result. That does not mean, however, that the Schools Committee's administration is impeccable. The Corporation will have to justify their existence by pushing forward primary education, until illiteracy is banished from Bombay City. The Government themselves, in spite of their protestations of sympathy do not appear really anxious to make the Corporation's task easy, but then they have the excuse that their own finances are at a low ebb. Let us hope that the dispute between the Government and the Corporation will be satisfactorily settled in the early future.

SALARY CUTS.

There are no signs of a revival of trade and the Commissioner has made no definite recommendation in regard to a cut in the salaries of the Corporation's establishment charges. We are afraid the Commissioner will have to reconcile himself to a permanent cut, as in England and other countries. It is futile to expect the standard of wages current in the boom days to be permanently kept. The Government of India have made no definite pronouncement yet in this direction, but hints have already been given both by the Viceroy and the Finance Minister that it is almost hopeless to expect to revert to those absurd figures. No doubt a cut in salaries is not welcomed by anyone, but it is a measure forced on the Corporation through sheer necessity and there has been no change for better in the general conditions to warrant any other decision but that. The Standing Committee would do well to cut down all items of expenditure which are not absolutely necessary for the proper administration of the City. The ratepayers' is, indeed, a hard lot.

OPPORTUNE WARNING

The move on the part of both Britain and France to impress upon America the urgency of taking up earnestly the question of war debts has evidently caused considerable concern in American political and business circles. There is a section of opinion voiced by Senator Bingham which refuses to revise its outlook on this vital matter and insists that there can be no cancellation of war debts nor granting of any more moratoria. But business circles in America are themselves realising the need of calling a different tune. They talk now of "re-adjustment" of debts, though they are not as yet reconciled to their cancellation. Senator Borah, however, repeats his warning that America must radically change her policy regarding the debts question or take the consequence of facing a huge calamity, the destruction of civilisation itself. It is an opportune warning.

BOMBAY'S MUNICIPAL FINANCES

A Critical Analysis

(By "Politico")

II.

Miscellaneous Charges	0.87	Printing	7.45
Election Expenses	0.04	Stores	1.35
Debt Charges	0.36	Assessment Department	3.07
		Collection Department	2.77
Total	11.28	License Department	2.02
		Special Officer Department	0.12
II. Water Works	67.21	Generation of Electricity	3.61
III. Education	34.56	Public Safety	2.25
IV. Public Health	9.44	Chief Engineer Department	0.90
V. Medical Relief & Education	22.13	Drainage Department	0.81
VI. Street Cleansing	30.81	Water Works & Water Supply	48.09
Roads, Drains, Sewers	61.17	District Engineer's Office	2.37
Mechanical	12.41	City Architect	2.00
Buildings etc.	30.77	Surveyor's Department	0.68
Fire Brigade	3.69	Lighting Department	3.00
Licensing	1.16	Bustee and Health Depts. and Hospitals	18.25
Gardens etc.	4.17	Municipal Offices	1.85
Markets and Slaughter Houses	6.53	Roads and Footpaths	29.97
City Improvement Trust	34.51	Street Cleansing and watering	28.67
Contribution	8.90	Incinerator	0.16
Provident Fund, etc.	338.75	Railways and Salt Water Lake	3.22
		Drainage etc.	22.17
		Street Lighting	9.17
		Markets and Slaughter Houses	6.47
		Gardens and Squares	1.51
		Disposal of the Dead	1.46
		Education	12.71
		Debt Charges	57.78
		Contribution to C.I.	19.90
		Trust	5.20
		General Charges	5.52
		Miscellaneous	5.52
		Grand Total (minor items not included)	285.67

The Municipal Expenditure of Bombay is, as shown by these figures, and by the comparison with Calcutta, very heavy. Per unit of service rendered, or rates levied it is excessive. The benefit received by the rate-payer in exchange is not heavy in proportion. For the deadweight of the Municipal Debt

N.B.—Figures are in lakhs.	
General Supervision	0.52
Direction and Management	0.52
Secretary's Department	1.27
Accounts Department	2.44
Treasurer's Department	0.42
Law Charges	1.41

*Previous article appeared on the 14th instant.

Notes of the Day

Violence In Politics.

Mr. De Valera's regard for freedom of speech even for his worst opponents does great credit to him. Some Congressmen having complained in the Dail that they received threatening letters for expressing their views against the Government he assured them that every power in the State would be used in the fullest possible way to preserve the right of free discussion on public questions and also declared that no individuals or groups of individuals could assume duties which properly belonged to the State. It is of course understood that if any persons grossly misuse their freedom of speech by inciting people to violence, they ought to be brought to book by the State. Violence seems to be getting fashionable among political parties in certain quarters in the West. It is indeed a sinister feature of present-day Western politics. But the success of non-violence in India, however limited so far, may teach a much needed lesson to modern Christendom.

Remarkable Progress.

We have often noted with pleasure the rapid progress of the South Indian Hindi Prachar Sabha in popularising the knowledge of Hindi in Southern India. This year the Sabha has excelled itself. For we note that as many as 4,300 pupils appeared for its various examinations, that is, we understand, about as many as appeared during the last ten years. The remarkable progress this year does great credit to the organisers of the Sabha and its various teachers and "pracharaks" all over Southern India. If only the Universities of India would give a better status to Hindi, which is unquestionably the national language of India, the progress of the language would be considerably accelerated. Local bodies, too, can do much to popularise Hindi by imparting a working knowledge of it to the pupils in the Upper primary schools under their control.

Women's Disabilities.

In her vigorous presidential address at the Andhra Women's Conference held at Rajahmundry last week Dr. Achanta Lakshmi Devi severely condemned the various usages in Hindu Society that regard the social status of women such as child marriages, neglect of women's education, the pardah, the cruel treatment of widows and the economic dependence of women. She pointed out that according to the census of 1931 there are over 2 crores of widows in India, of whom those below 25 years of age are no less than 15 lakhs. She rightly suggested that the most effective remedy, in addition of course to the encouragement of the re-marriage of widows, was to make child marriages impossible. In this connection she naturally regretted that the Sarda Act, though itself an over-cautious measure, is suffered in many places to be a dead letter. The many annual conferences of women can do much useful work all the year round by helping the authorities in enforcing the Act and otherwise giving effect to their annual resolutions.

A Pamphlet On Untouchability.

Mahatma Gandhi's fast and the national campaign against untouchability have naturally called forth the publications of many pamphlets on the subject. One of these published a few days ago, is entitled "Views on Untouchability" by Mahatma Gandhi, being extracts from his speeches and writings. The pamphlet is edited and published by Prof. Mukut Behari Lal of the Benares University and contains in its 52 pages an appreciative foreword by Babu Rajendra Prasad, and a thoughtful analysis by the author of Gandhiji's attitude towards untouchability, besides a number of extracts from Gandhiji's writings. As it is priced only three annas, it will be found very serviceable for purposes of propaganda.

absorbs, under the several heads 134.52 lakhs, or over 41 per cent. of the total Budgeted Revenue. The Debt Charges under most of the so-called Service heads, are shown below:

Debt Charges in Bombay under:	
General	0.36
Water Works	55.90
Education	1.52
Public Health	7.84
Medical Relief	4.28
Street Cleaning	4.59
Roads	33.73
Mechanical	1.73
Buildings, etc.	25.06
Fire Brigade	0.40
Gardens etc.	2.46
Markets etc.	3.41
Total	134.52

UNENVIABLE POSITION.

The Service Charges have because of this Debt, to be fixed so high, that—but for the Monopoly the Municipality compulsorily gets in such matters—the cost must inevitably appear to be disproportionately high. The Calcutta Municipality has, relatively, a much lower unit charge in almost every service head. Bombay has been particularly unfortunate in this regard, mainly because of her costly water works and expensive drainage system. Economy, or retrenchment in this department is possible only in the very restricted chance of the Government of India fixing a lower general interest rate in any year; and the local Government passing on the benefit of that lower rate to the Municipality. But this at most can save proportionately a very small amount, unless the entire position in respect of Debt is radically reconsidered and re-adjusted.

If the Corporation desire economy in this head, they must (1) either persuade Government to fix a lower charge by way of interest etc., or (2) develop such other paying services as would provide not only for their own capital cost, but also a surplus in aid of the existing debt. But of this more elsewhere.

HELPLESS.

Apart from the Debt Charges, the rest of the public municipal expenditure of Bombay is also not so ordered as to permit of much economy. The expenditure, for example, in connection with the Lighting of the public streets of the city is a contract item. During the currency of the contract with a private concern, the municipality has no means either of effecting a reduction in this department

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(Continued from Column 7.)

tries and by her continued unwillingness to lend abroad long-term money. America cannot have it both ways for a long time. If only Great Britain insists on America recognising the commonsense of the situation, the remedy for this long-standing disease will soon be found.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster).

With bated breath I read through the speech of Mr. Walchand Hirachand at the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and I expected that he would say something about the composition of the next Round Table Conference. But he has confirmed my belief that he is in such personal dread of Sir Purshottamdas that he dare not open his mouth against his action, though in the much-advertised interview which he gave to the Free Press at Allahabad he said that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber should have passed a stronger resolution than it did. The country was not at all waiting for his repetition of any platitudes or economic anathemas so far as India's economic progress is concerned. But this is not the first time that he has been weighed and found wanting in public courage. I am not surprised that the younger men of the National group on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are getting sick of the hypocrisy of such self-appointed leaders of the Indian commercial community.

By the way, I was discussing a similar question the other day with a leading member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee and I asked him how he justified the running of a group on strictly party lines in the committee. I have seen several arguments in justification of the existence of the National group but I believe none brought me nearer the truth than the arguments advanced by this member. He said: "To our great shame, we Indians, have to admit that we have not only to fight British interests to obtain our political and economic freedom, but we have a greater enemy amidst our own selves, viz., those who are prepared to compromise their own country for a mess of pottage." I suppose what he was referring to was a small coterie of a few leading men who have managed to reach the top of the ladder in public life by skilful manoeuvring both the public and the official world. These are the men who evidently have to go on compromising in order to keep up the show of being friends with both sides. And it is only in such periods of stress and strain that these Pharisees are really shown up. The explanation of this member to my mind resolved itself into nothing but a fight of the younger men of the Committee against the humbug and hypocrisy which has dominated the Chamber for the major period of its existence.

I have always believed that Great Britain made no small contribution towards setting the sick world on its legs again by the success which Mr. MacDonald had at Lausanne and later by the triumphant conversion of the War Loan on a lower basis. But however successful these contributions may be, the ultimate aim of reviving world trade cannot be achieved till the knotty problem of inter-allied Debt is finally solved and I think unless Great Britain gives the lead in this direction it is likely to be achieved. For the good fortune of the world however the momentous subject has been taken up by Great Britain in addressing a note to the United States of America to reconsider this question. If Great Britain will only cast into the limbo of oblivion the orthodox idea of credit and financial prestige which appears to be dominating the City of London and refuse point blank the payment of the next instalment on the 15th of December the solution of this problem would not be delayed any further. President Roosevelt cannot start his regime next April under better auspices than by putting this problem out of the way for future.

People do not yet appear to have fully realised how this payment of Debt has been clogging the wheels of international trade and commerce. These payments, it must not be forgotten, have to be made in the form of exporting so much more in the way of commodities and services to America and, failing that, so much gold. There is no compensating item against these exports and they bring to bear such a crushing pressure on the international exchange that it is difficult to see how the equilibrium can be brought about in the balance of international indebtedness among the important countries of the world. So long as these payments are insisted upon, as is well-known, the fulfilment of these payments has been made all the more difficult by America having raised high tariff walls against foreign countries.

(Continued In Col. 6.)

GIVE UP EATING BEEF & CARRION

Gandhiji's Six Points To Harijans

HOW SCAVENGING AND TANNING CAN BE DONE MORE HYGIENICALLY

POONA, Nov. 14. Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—

In this fifth statement to the press, to which I would like to express my gratefulness for the publicity they are giving to my statements and movement generally, I want to summarise a part of what I said last week to Sjt. Rajbhoj and his friends, who met me to discuss practically the whole movement.

One of their questions related to what Harijans could do in order to help the movement. They could do a great deal in the direction of anticipating the charges brought against them in justification of the refusal of some caste Hindus to associate with them on terms of absolute equality. I have already said in emphatic language that the caste Hindus are wholly to blame for the undoubtedly deplorable condition of the vast mass of Harijans and that the improvement will follow the removal of untouchability as a matter of course. It should never be made a condition of removal. Nevertheless, it is the obvious duty of Harijan workers to carry on internal reform to the extent it is possible even in the face of the existing state of things.

SIX POINTS FOR HARIJANS.

Harijan workers should therefore devote all their energy to:

- (1) the promotion of cleanliness and hygiene among Harijans,
- (2) to improve the method of carrying on what are known as unclean occupations, such as scavenging and tanning,
- (3) giving up of carrion and beef, if not meat altogether,
- (4) giving up of intoxicating liquors,
- (5) inducing parents to send their children to day schools, wherever they are available, and parents themselves to attend night schools wherever such are opened, and
- (6) abolition of untouchability among themselves.

NEED FOR DAILY BATH.

Let me go through the items to indicate what is meant by them. A daily bath is necessary at least in our climate, and clean clothes are necessary under all climates. I know that water is not easily available in Harijan quarters. They have, as a rule, no access to public wells and tanks, and they are too poor to afford a change of clothing. It is generally realised that even a lota full of water can give one a clean bath. It is taken by thoroughly wetting a clean towel and vigorously rubbing the body, including the head all over, and then wiping with a dry towel. If the bath is taken daily, the wet towel after wringing out all the water from it can serve the purpose of crying the body. In this climate again, the same clothes can be easily washed and dried there and then, whilst one has merely the langoti on.

NOTHING NEW.

I know there is nothing new in what I am saying, and yet I have been obliged to explain these very elementary things to hundreds of workers. Even the grossest of us have been found to be ignorant of these elementary aids to hygiene as to the improved method of scavenging. Selfish, well-nigh ignorant caste men make it well-nigh impossible to remove human remains in a decent manner. The closets, because of the untouchability are unclean beyond description. They are dark and ill-ventilated and so constructed that only a portion is somewhat capable of being cleaned and that too under filthy conditions. To use these closets is a positive daily descent to Hell and but for the beneficent climate many more thousands than already do, will find an early cremation. Owing to the superstitious refusal to see one's own faces and to permit the untouchables or themselves to clean the interior of the closet, the Harijans who have to perform the very necessary social service can even in the existing unfavourable circumstances at least have their bath immediately after the cleaning is done, and use plenty of dry earth for cleaning instead of just a little straw that they use.

EXPERT SCAVENGER.

Being an expert scavenger that I claim to be, I could show many very cheap, efficient and thoroughly clean methods of performing this service, especially if the village and city people would help, but I cannot deal with this interesting subject in this cursory statement. The curious may look up my writings on sanitation in general, and village sanitation in particular. Scavengers should wear a professional dress, while they are doing the cleaning work. Every employer or a group of employers

can supply such a dress for his or their scavengers.

CLEAN TANNING.

Clean tanning is a far more difficult proposition. Our tanners do not know the modern method of skinning carcasses nor of tanning. Tanning, I have here used in a comprehensive sense. The so-called higher classes having criminally neglected this useful body of their co-religionists and fellow-countrymen the whole of the process from the carrying of the carcass to the dressing of the hide is done in a crude manner resulting in the loss to the country of untold wealth and the production of inferior hide.

MASQUERADING UNDER RELIGION.

The late Madhusudan Das, who was a great philanthropist and had himself learnt the modern process of tanning had prepared statistics to show what the country was losing annually owing to the superstitious untouchability masquerading under the name of religion. Harijan workers can learn the modern method and acquaint the tanners with it in so far as it is practicable. The scavengers should be taught resolutely not to accept the remains of the householders' daily food which is virtually thrown at them in the crudest manner possible. Years of habit have dulled the aesthetic sense of the scavengers and they see nothing wrong in eating the remains of another man's dishes. They crave for what they regard as dainties from their employers' dishes. I have known Bhagis having removed their children from schools because the latter were taught not to touch these leavings and be satisfied with the jowari or the bajri bread baked in their homes.

GIVE UP CARRION AND BEEF.

Tanners should be induced to give up carrion and beef. As a vegetarian, I would like Harijans to give up as many have done meat altogether but if they are not ready for this reform they should be taught to give up carrion as being unhygienic besides being taboo by the rest of mankind and beef as being forbidden in Hinduism. I know that Carrion is part of the religion they get from removing the carcasses. Dr. Ambedkar told me that in some places villagers beat those who had given up carrion, telling them that it was their religion to eat it. The fact was that they were afraid that if the tanners gave up carrion eating they would demand an equivalent price or give up carrying dead cattle. Whatever the difficulty carrion and beef eating must be given up. That one self-restraint will at once raise the Harijans in the estimation of the castemen and make the task of caste reformers comparatively easy in the campaign against untouchability. Items four and five do not call for any remarks. They are self-explanatory.

UPHILL TASK.

The last item is abolition of untouchability among untouchables themselves. This is an urgent need. Removal of untouchability will become most difficult if this double untouchability is not removed with one sweep. It is an uphill task for Harijan reformers. But if they will realise that this movement is predominantly religious and is designed to purge Hinduism of the uncleanness that has crept into it, they will have the necessary courage and self-confidence to carry out the great reform.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

It is needless for me to stress the point that workers in such a movement must be selfless and pure in character. I have given here a constructive programme that should satisfy the most ambitious reformer among Harijans and occupy the whole of his time and energy. But there are one or two things he and the Harijans may not do during this period of grace. At any rate, no Harijan need fast against any one nor need Satyagraha be offered by them. Let them watch the caste Hindus who are on their trial and see what they do to remove the bar that separates the Harijans from them. Let them not engage in quarrels with local caste Hindus. Their behaviour should be at all times courteous and dignified, much more so at this time. Religion can only be vindicated by self-suffering, never by violence done to the oppressors though there may be many things they may get by force. Their credit will lie in getting their rights by the conversion of caste Hindus and to-day they have ample reason for deriving hope from the knowledge that there are tens of thousands of caste Hindus who have a lively sense of their guilt and are straining every nerve to do reparation to Harijans. Let them have perfect

M. C. C. WINS BY INNINGS AND 83 RUNS

HAMMOND HOIST DOUBLE CENTURY

MELBOURNE, Nov. 14. M. C. C. won their match against Victoria, which commenced on November 11, by an innings and 83 runs.

In sultry weather and on a good wicket Hammond and Paynter resumed their innings to-day before 2,000 spectators. The players had to adjourn at 12-40 p.m. owing to rain and play was resumed at 1.20. Hammond and Paynter remained together till just before lunch. Hammond had hoisted his individual double century when Paynter who had made only 37 for which he took 104 minutes, was dismissed. Barnett holding him behind the wicket of Fleetwood-Smith (380/8/37). Paynter hit three boundaries.

Voce joined Hammond and the teams adjourned for lunch when the scoreboard showed 405 for eight wickets. Hammond was not out 200 and Voce 3. Reuter, Alfred P. Sloan (Junior) which considered debts from business viewpoint. They rejected complete cancellation as neither economic necessity nor practical possibility but recommend to the Congress to authorise reconsideration of re-adjustment of funding agreements and extend moratorium for sufficient period for negotiations.

The "Baltimore Sun" remarks that since only alternative now is repudiation or revision there is little use in Senators talking about collecting debts.—Reuter.

MOLLISON PLANNING ANOTHER ATTEMPT

Long Distance Endurance Flight

LONDON, Nov. 14. Airman Mollison is planning an attempt on a long distance endurance record after finishing the Air Force flight, according to a statement made by him in an interview to Reuter at Lympne, whether he escorted his wife in another plane for a start on her attempt on the Cape record flight.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14. Jute shares opened steady after weekend and remained so throughout the Session with little or no tendency to close. In coals moderate business was put through at quotation rates. Feas were dull. In Miscellaneous a good many deals changed hands. Electrical issues continued in fair demand. Burn & Co. ordinary marked up a few points on their last quotation, while sugar remained steady. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 1½ percent paper 73/15 small lots; 4 percent loan 1980/70 85/3; 4½ percent loan 19-24 100/8; 4½ percent loan 1955/60 94/14 small lot; 5 percent loan 1945/55 106; 5 percent U.P. Bonds 1944 99/8; 6 percent bonds 1933/36 101/2 small lot; 6½ percent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/2 small lot.

Banks:—Empirical Bank fully paid 1205 small odd lot.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur ordy. 21/5; Muir Mills ordy. 23/4 small lot; New Victoria ordy. 1/14.

Coals: Bengal 216 small lot; Bhaigra 2/1; Bokaro and Rampur 6/8; New Beerchoom 8; Ranee-gunj 27/12 small odd lot. Sendra 4/12.

Jute shares: Bally 120; Barnagore 126 small lot; Birla pref 90; Chevio. 212; Olive 23/12 small lot; Dalhousie 340 small lots; Howrah 39/10 Howrah 'A' pref 11/4 cum div. small lot; Hukumenand 16/14; Kamarhaty 382/8; Lothian 280/ small lot; National 19/6 small lot; Nalhati pref 125 cum div; Northbrook 44/8; Orient 201 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Agra Electric 73 small lot; Benares electric 9/4; United Provinces electric 111 small lot; Bengal Iron 2/8; Burn and Co. ordy. 131; Indian Iron and Steel 5/5; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 41; Triton Insurance 160 small lot; British India Corporation pref. 73 small lot; Tittagur paper deid. 3/10; Port Shipping 10.

Sugar shares: Cawnpore 30 small lot; Champaran 22/12; New Savan 15; Ryam 40.

Tea Shares: Dimakusi 16/4; Namburnadi 2/2; Debenures 6 percent 1925/55/85 Calcutta Port Trust Debenures 108; 5½ percent 1923/43 Birla Jute Mills Debenures 93; 6½ percent 1923/38/49 Cawnpore Textiles Debenures 88/8; 7 percent 1922/52 Nuddea Jute Debenures 97.—A.P.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY LEAGUE

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14. A board of the Anti-Untouchability League has been formed for the Kaira district, with Mr. Dadubhai Desai, ex-M.C., as the President. The Board has decided among other things, to start co-operative societies for handloom weavers of the untouchable class.

The secretaries of the Gujarat branch of the Anti-Untouchability League have written to the Dewan of Baroda State, congratulating the State for throwing open the State temples to untouchables, and requesting the State to publish a list of such temples and to instruct the local officers to see that the order of the State is properly executed.—A.P.

BELGIUM BONDS

In our issue of the 11th inst. there appears a notification by the Consul General for Belgium in the course of which it is stated that the Belgian Government does not intervene in the sale transactions of the Belgium Bonds in India by instalments or otherwise, undertaken by private concerns or individuals.

We understand that Messrs. Central Business Corporation, Stock Exchange Buildings, Bombay are the accredited agents of the Banque d'Hoyothèque et de Credit Limit'ed of Antwerp for the sale of Belgian Government Bonds in the district. This is a commendable enterprise.

confidence in the absolute justice of their cause and in the ability of self-suffering to win it.

In the next statement I must give my reply to castemen who have asked what they can do to help the movement.—A.P.

DESTROYING CIVILISATION

Senator Borah's Warning

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. New York.—The news that Britain and France have approached America on the subject of war debts has elicited plain-speaking in more than one quarter. Senator Borah, demanding a radical change in the nation's policies said that if they continue they would destroy civilisation.

The proposals for a moratorium should be accompanied by a programme which would give some assurance that things henceforward would be different. The Republican Senator, Bingham on the contrary states that he opposes cancellation of debt and granting of any more moratoria.

IN INTEREST OF TRADE. Meanwhile "re-adjustment" of debts is recommended in interests of American trade by several members of the Committee of prominent public and business-men including Al Smith and Alfred P. Sloan (Junior) which considered debts from business viewpoint. They rejected complete cancellation as neither economic necessity nor practical possibility but recommend to the Congress to authorise reconsideration of re-adjustment of funding agreements and extend moratorium for sufficient period for negotiations.

The "Baltimore Sun" remarks that since only alternative now is repudiation or revision there is little use in Senators talking about collecting debts.—Reuter.

MOLLISON PLANNING ANOTHER ATTEMPT

Long Distance Endurance Flight

LONDON, Nov. 14. Airman Mollison is planning an attempt on a long distance endurance record after finishing the Air Force flight, according to a statement made by him in an interview to Reuter at Lympne, whether he escorted his wife in another plane for a start on her attempt on the Cape record flight.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14. Jute shares opened steady after weekend and remained so throughout the Session with little or no tendency to close. In coals moderate business was put through at quotation rates. Feas were dull. In Miscellaneous a good many deals changed hands. Electrical issues continued in fair demand. Burn & Co. ordinary marked up a few points on their last quotation, while sugar remained steady. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 1½ percent paper 73/15 small lots; 4 percent loan 1980/70 85/3; 4½ percent loan 19-24 100/8; 4½ percent loan 1955/60 94/14 small lot; 5 percent loan 1945/55 106; 5 percent U.P. Bonds 1944 99/8; 6 percent bonds 1933/36 101/2 small lot; 6½ percent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/2 small lot.

Banks:—Empirical Bank fully paid 1205 small odd lot.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur ordy. 21/5; Muir Mills ordy. 23/4 small lot; New Victoria ordy. 1/14.

Coals: Bengal 216 small lot; Bhaigra 2/1; Bokaro and Rampur 6/8; New Beerchoom 8; Ranee-gunj 27/12 small odd lot. Sendra 4/12.

Jute shares: Bally 120; Barnagore 126 small lot; Birla pref 90; Chevio. 212; Olive 23/12 small lot; Dalhousie 340 small lots; Howrah 39/10 Howrah 'A' pref 11/4 cum div. small lot; Hukumenand 16/14; Kamarhaty 382/8; Lothian 280/ small lot; National 19/6 small lot; Nalhati pref 125 cum div; Northbrook 44/8; Orient 201 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Agra Electric 73 small lot; Benares electric 9/4; United Provinces electric 111 small lot; Bengal Iron 2/8; Burn and Co. ordy. 131; Indian Iron and Steel 5/5; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 41; Triton Insurance 160 small lot; British India Corporation pref. 73 small lot; Tittagur paper deid. 3/10; Port Shipping 10.

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STOP PRESS

BELGIUM & WA. DEBTS

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14. The Belgian Government intends to follow British and French lead in making representation to Washington in respect of War Debts Payments.—Reuter.

"AXE" IN INDIAN SERVICES.

LONDON, Nov. 14. In the House of Commons Sir S. Hoare replying to Mr. Fuller announced that the question of general reduction of pay to new entrants to the Indian Services, both Central and the Provincial, was under consideration. He understood that the reduced rates had already been fixed in the case of one Provincial Service. The Government of India were fully alive to the considerations affecting export duty on Jute, both from Revenue and from the commercial sides. He promised to communicate to the Government of India, terms of the question urging the desirability of repealing or substantially reducing the duty.—Reuter.

BRITISH LOAN TO CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 14. A new phase of British co-operation in the development of China is marked by an announcement that a British firm is guaranteeing the loan of 6,000,000 Shanghai dollars for the rehabilitation of the areas in Shanghai devastated by the Japanese military operations.—Reuter.

FOSTER HOME INDUSTRY

Mrs. M. Cousins On Mass Education

KARACHI, Nov. 14. Presiding over the Students' Conference at the office of the Buy Indian League Mrs. Margaret Cousins said that the greatest task before India to-day was the education of her masses. Education in India had been mis-handled. It had to be remembered that education was meant for students and not students for education.

During the last 100 years, education in India had been directed entirely in a wrong direction. It concerned itself more with the head, very little with the heart and nothing with the hands. It merely succeeded in producing quilldrivers without equipping them for their future lives. India was a predominantly agricultural country consisting mainly of village dwellers, who depended for their livelihood on agricultural produce.

FOSTER HOME INDUSTRIES. In conclusion Mrs. Cousins said that India should not be permitted to be the dumping ground for western nations and emphasised the necessity for fostering and concentrating upon home industries like spinning and weaving.—A.P.

Bombay Municipal Finances

Continued from Page 4) or developing the service so as to make a better, more popular use of the service it offers possible. Whether we take Gas or Electricity as the illuminant agent, the private profit-making enterprise has a monopoly, practically speaking, in this department, and the Municipal Corporation has to be exploited for the benefit of these private profit-seekers, just as much as the citizens who consume these prime necessities of life in modern cities. Here is a great source, not only of rendering a valuable service to the civic public, but also of deriving an easy income, which the Bombay Municipality cannot tap while the contractors subsist; and in which, it is still more deplorable, the civic fathers apparently have not yet perceived the means of such a double economy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NO DISSOLUTION OF REICHSTAG

BERLIN, Nov. 14. Negotiations at the formation of the Government of National concentration have begun. No changes in political position are expected for a fortnight. There is no warrant for war stories published in some quarters of the imminent dissolution of the Reichstag.—Reuter.

Mr. Velji Napoo' Arrest.

The Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations has issued a statement expressing "regret at the arrest and detention" of Sheth Velji Lakhmsey Napoo. The statement says the arrest is bound to create "grave consternation" amongst the mercantile community.

STOP PRESS

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Piquant Situation In Bombay Corporation

SHOULD COUNCILLORS BE MADE TO USE ALL THEIR VOTES IN ELECTIONS?

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION AS WELL AS AMENDMENT THROWN OUT

BOMBAY, Monday.

A piquant situation arose in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the question whether any rules should be framed to enforce the councillors to use all their votes for electing candidates on the committees. The present practice was to use as many votes as were convenient to utilize and not to give the rest or in other words to destroy them.

THRESHING IT OUT. Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved in June 1931 to thresh out this question, which was sent to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. This Committee referred it to a Sub-Committee, who expressed their opinion that it was necessary to draft rules prepared by the Municipal Council Assistant to enforce the councillors to utilize all their votes and not to destroy any.

MAYOR'S CASTING VOTE. When this question came before the Corporation, the recommendation of the Sub-Committee was thrown out by the casting-vote of the Mayor, and even the original resolution of the Committee disapproving of the report of the Sub-Committee was also thrown out. Nothing, therefore, remained before the Corporation to guide them in future.

MR. BEHRAM'S MOTION. Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the Report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of expressing an opinion requiring the Councillors voting at the elections held by the Corporation to vote for as many candidates as there were vacancies without destroying any of the votes, be approved and adopted.

The Committee expressed an opinion that accumulation and destruction of votes were recognised devices, by which a minority was enabled to protect its interests and that it would not be fair to deprive it of that privilege by making a rule.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS. This Committee had, however, appointed a Sub-Committee who recommended as follows:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in all elections to be made henceforth by the Corporation, a voter should vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies and should not destroy any of his votes and any voting paper on which less than the vacancies is voted for, will be considered void."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, moved an amendment in the terms of the Sub-Committee's report. Dr. J. Colloca seconded the amendment and said that by adopting this amendment the Corporation would be able to secure the services of the best or expert men on their committees.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi expressed surprise that the Report drafted by the members who sat on the Sub-Committee was reverted by the same members when it came before them in the Committee.

FLURAL VOTING.

Principal Sobrab R. Davar in supporting the amendment said, that the intention of the Bombay Municipal Act was that each member should give one vote and not more for each candidate. The Act made it clear that plural voting was not to be done.

He urged all those councillors, who were working for communal unity and national solidarity to support the amendment.

Mr. A. Soares also spoke further supporting the amendment. Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin and Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla supported the original resolution.

AMENDMENT LOST. The amendment was put to vote and was declared carried by a show of hands of 25 votes against 20. A poll was demanded and it resulted in a tie, namely 27 for

and 27 against, and the Mayor gave his casting-vote in favour of the "status quo," namely, for the original proposition, and declared the amendment lost.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and was lost by 25 votes against 29. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.)

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 14. Previous Closing ... 3.32 13/16 To-day's Opening ... 3.33 1/4 To-day's Closing ... 3.33 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 14. Previous Closing ... 3.32 11/16 To-day's Opening ... 3.33 1/4 To-day's Closing ... 3.33 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Nov. 14. Previous Closing Rate ... 6.48 To-day's Opening Rate ... 6.42 Difference ... -0.06 To-day's Closing Rate ... 6.33 Difference ... -0.15

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ... Rs. 210

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Nov. 14. Previous Closing Rate ... 5.30 To-day's Opening Rate ... 5.27 Difference ... -0.03 To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.27 Difference ... -0.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 14. Silver Ready ... 17 1/4 Lower ... 17 1/4 Silver Forward ... 18 Lower ... 17 1/4 Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 14. Silver Spot ... 55 10 0 Kartak ... 55 10 0 Magshir ... 56 0 0 Gold ... 30 2 6 Sovereign ... 18 15 0

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ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Kaval Building, Lamington Road, Opposite to Powell. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER, third floor.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV

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YOUR HEALTH AND ITS WORST ENEMY

The worst enemy of your general good health is the waste matter that ferments within your intestines. Clean your intestines and you will experience general good health and the joy of living.

Magnesia San Pellegrino taken daily in the morning acts as a cleanser and rids the system of all waste matter.

Magnesia San Pellegrino is the simplest of purgatives, easy to take, mild and sure in action, economical to buy.

Magnesia San Pellegrino is pleasant to take and is agreeable even to the most fastidious taste.



Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0

„ single dose tin „ 0-3-0

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VIKRAM PHARMACY
BARODA



for removing
CONSTIPATION
and

ALL DISORDERS OF BOWELS.
A trial bottle costs only SIX
ANNAS.
Available at all good Chemists
and Stores.

Sole Agents:—
Messrs. MARATHE BROS.,
Raopura, Baroda.

NO REPUDIATION OF WAR DEBTS

Hoover Sets His Face Against European Move

POSSIBILITIES OF REVISION

LONDON, Nov. 13. Washington.—Mr. Hoover's attitude towards war debts is outlined in a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt inviting him to confer with him at White House next week on the debt problems and other matters which it is said, could not be settled when Mr. Roosevelt has assumed office.

Mr. Hoover in the telegram reiterates his opposition to any form of cancellation of debt but says: "We should be receptive to proposals from our debtors of tangible compensation in other forms than direct payment in the expansion of markets for products of our labour and farms. He adds: "A substantial reduction in the world armaments which will relieve our own and world's burdens and dangers has bearing on this question."

CONGRESS ATTITUDE.
Mr. Hoover says that if the negotiations are undertaken, protracted and detailed discussions will be necessary which could not be concluded during his administration. Any negotiation is limited by resolution of the Congress (which is opposing cancellation or reduction of war debts). If there be any change in attitude of the Congress it will be greatly affected by views of members who recognise Mr. Roosevelt as leader and probably desire his counsel. In view of the Congress resolution any commitments which the European Governments may have made among themselves could not be based on any assurances of the United States. Moreover, the tenor of negotiations asked by the debtor nations goes beyond the terms of resolution in which limitation to purely temporary individual action with regard to those incapable of payment during a depression was evident.

MORATORIUM.
Referring to the moratorium Mr. Hoover says that European nations have made very substantial progress during the year in financial adjustments among themselves and toward armament reduction.

Referring to other important questions to be discussed, he says: "The building up of economic stability is most important in building up our recovery. The World Economic Conference is to be held in the course of the coming winter whilst this conference may be begun during my administration. It certainly will not complete its labours until you have assumed office." He also refers to the Disarmament Conference as having "great economic purpose as well as advancement in world's peace."

America Not To Refuse Discussion?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. Washington. Although responsible administration officials have declined to comment on the British and French notes, it is

unofficially opined that America cannot refuse discussion, but any effort to defer interest payments due December 15, is likely to be bitterly contested in the Congress, which alone is empowered to sanction any postponement.

Congressional leaders point out that the Democrats are pledged to anti-cancellation of debts, but the support of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt to any reasonable proposition for the postponement is expected to secure necessary majority, unless European press and politicians hall prospect of the American compliance too loudly in advance as earnest of an eventual cancellation.—Reuter.

France Also Desires Extension

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—The French Note to the United States, similarly as the British, asks for extension of the moratorium and re-opening of the whole debt question, which will have an excellent effect on the world monetary crisis. It recalls the fact that the French Government voluntarily consented to heaviest sacrifices at Lausanne, but the financial difficulties hindering the resumption of a normal international relations persist. A fresh effort to put an end to them is necessary in the interests of all.

The Note affirms that France's attitude at the Lausanne and the Stresa Conferences guaranteed her active interest in the speedy economic restoration of Europe. It says that it is in this spirit that she proposes a fresh examination of the debts question and, in view of the time which must be taken, France asks for the prolongation of suspension of payments so that examination of grave problems, at present in suspense, may be completed in an atmosphere of confidence.—Reuter.

"Labour Party Will Cancel Ottawa Agreement"

LANSBURY ON UNEMPLOYMENT BILL

LONDON, Nov. 14. At the first opportunity the Labour Party will cancel the Ottawa Agreement, disperse with the National Government's economy measures and repeal the Unemployment Bill now passing through the House of Commons, declared Mr. Lansbury in a speech at Claycross, Derbyshire.—Reuter's Special.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, November 14.

B.C. RATE:—

T.T. 1/6 3/32.

D.D. 1/6 3/32.

LONDON BANKS:—

Selling T.T. 1/6 1/8 Nov./Jany.

Selling D.D. 1/6 5/32.

Selling T.T. 1/6 3/32 Feb./March.

Buying T.T. 1/6 3/16-7/32.

Buying D.D. 1/6 7/32.

Buying 3 mos. 1/6 9/32 Nov./

February.

Buying 3 mos. 1/6 1/4 March.

April.

NEW YORK:—

B.C. Rate T.T. 3/63.

Banks Selling T.T. 3/63

Banks Buying T.T. 3/64.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D.D. 6/40.

Banks Buying D.D. 6/50.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D.D. 62 1/4.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T.T. 85 1/2.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Buying 60 days 81 1/2.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D.D. 91 5/8.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D.D. 119.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D.D. 62 1/2.

BERLIN:—

Banks Selling D.D. 105.

CROSS RATE:—

New York—London 3/32 3/4 12th

inst.

Shanghai—London 1/9 9/16 14th

inst.

Japan—London 1/3 1/8 14th inst.

London—Paris 85/00 12th inst.

London—Belgium 23/99 12th inst.

London—Switzerland 17/28 12th

inst.

London—Italy 64/95 12th inst.

London—Berlin 14/00 12th inst.

London—Holland 8/29 12th inst.

London—Stockholm 18/92 12th

inst.

London—New York 3/32 1/2 12th

inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—

Firm.

Gold £6-5-0 11th inst £6-3-8 1/2

12th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 1/8 11th

inst., 18 1/8 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 1/4

12th inst.

MANCHESTER YARN AND CLOTH

A. Boom In Velvet

SHIRTINGS FOR INDIA

We have received the following reports from Messrs. A. Crickmore, Manchester by the last mail:—

Twills	41 in.	61 yds.	19 x 19
Drills	30 in.	40 yds.	
Sateens	41 in.	90 yds.	19 x 30
Warp	38	46	32/2
32	40	30/9	30/9
32	40	25/9	25/9
36	42	17/7 1/2	17/7 1/2
14 lbs.	12	12	
36	38	34/9	34/9

BOOM IN VELVET.
The featuring of velvet by the retailers in various parts of the country has been the means of giving more employment to Lancashire cotton workers. The coming season will be a velvet one for evening dresses, and this material is also being used for morning dress wraps, and afternoon frocks.

BUSINESS DONE.

Spinners are stronger and refuse to concede the full drop in the raw material. The bulk of the business has been done in coarse and medium American counts, while medium Egyptians have also met with fair business.

INDIAN BUYING.

There has been increased activity in the shirting business with India, and other transactions under negotiation for a wide range of cloths, including light bleachers, prints, dyed goods and poplins. The most active markets are Calcutta, Karachi and Madras. China has offered for bleaching shirtings poplins and dyed goods, but offers are unworkable. Complint has been made of Japanese dumping of cheap goods in various overseas markets, particularly Java. Buying for West Africa has slackened, but there has been some activity in heavy goods and plains for South Africa and Australia.

COTTON AND YARN QUOTATIONS.

	32's	42's	48's	60's
American Twist	6.10d.	5.86d.	5.69d.	5.57d.
Middling American	10 1/4d.	10 d.	9 7/8d.	9 2/3d.
42's Sakalieridis	60's	60's	60's	60's
West Egyptian	8.80d.	8.35d.	8.30d.	8.12d.
American Cotton	16 3/8d.	16 1/2d.	16 1/4d.	15 7/8d.
10 3/4d.	8.35d.	8.30d.	8.12d.	15 7/8d.
10 1/2d.	8.30d.	8.12d.	15 7/8d.	
10 3/8d.	8.12d.	15 7/8d.		

GREY COTTON CLOTH PRICES.

	32's	42's	48's	60's
Wid' Length Reed Pick	35 1/2 in.	116 yds.	62 x 58	
Bleachers	35 1/2 in.	152 yds.	19 x 17	
Printers	32 in.	125 yds.	17 x 17	

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Real Pedigree to acquire Robust, Radiant and Re-
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Let Body and Brain Workers
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 14.

	Rs. as.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	73-14
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	98-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	97-4
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	85
4-1/2 p.c. 1034 Bonds	100-4
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/59 Loan	94-12
5 p.c. 1929-47 Loan	100-2
5 p.c. 1930/44 Loan	100-12
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	101
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-2
5 1/2 p.c. 1933/40	103-2
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-3
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	105-2
TAXFREES.	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	Rs. as.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	105-14
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B. D. L.	101-4
STATE LOANS.	106-6
4-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	Rs. as.
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	105-0
Lowest Rs. 751/6.	102-12
CORPORATION LOANS.	
TAXABLES.	
5 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	Rs. as.
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	78-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	77-0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1961	95-0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	106-0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	105-8

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Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, bed bugs, ants, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

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Dict. Chambers, 1931 Ed. Last posting date 5th December, 1932.

RS. 2,000 IN PRIZES

Entry Fee Rupee One per Solution

Prizes: 1st prize Rs. 1,000 divisible equally among correct solutions.
2nd prize Rs. 500 divisible equally among one-error solutions.
Rs. 100 for the sender of largest number of solutions.
Rs. 200 for correct solutions posted on or before 25th November 1932; Rs. 100 for best lady competitors; Rs. 100 for best student competitors.

All prizes guaranteed strictly according to rules.

RULES.

Solutions may be in any intelligible form. Correct solution is that which agrees exactly with our key solution signed and sealed by two responsible gazetted officers. Result within ten days. One week for resubmitting. Thereafter prizes will be remitted forthwith. Solutions without requisite fees will not be considered. Directors decision in all matters concerning this competition is final. Apply for leaflets or send entries on plain paper.

Address your entries and fees to the

Secretary,

EASY ANAGRAMS,

Deoria, District Gorakhpore (U.P.)

THE PUZZLE.

There are ten puzzle sentences given below. Each sentence has one gap. Each gap has to be filled by one word. The required word for each sentence is constituted by the letters given in brackets against each sentence. Complete set of ten words means one solution.

PUZZLE SENTENCES.

- Many in France attach a great importance to their (TRASPEL).
- Ours is an competition. (YESA).
- The stability of a house depends on its (EERSIN).
- Japan prides itself on its (BUSTA).
- Face the with a man's courage. (TEPSERN).
- Plants of family are growing there. (URSH).
- The of all animals should make an interesting study. (OOSDM).
- Negroes have a special charm for their own. (SADARM).
- Much shortens a man's life. (KCR).
- Effects of are very of ten noticeable. (EONT).

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REALISING AND HEDGE SELLING RESULT IN A SETBACK IN COTTON PRICES

Large Exports This Month From The States

PEAK OF MOVEMENT PASSED

Bombay, Nov. 14.
On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and Southern hedge selling.

There was some realising and Southern selling which resulted in a decline of 15 to 17 points. The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 13 to 14 points in sympathy with easier Liverpool closing quotations. There was scattered buying and prices recovered 9 points from the opening level and reached the highest level of the day with January 6.60. During the last three quarters of an hour Southern selling and long liquidation appeared and depressed prices 12 points from the high level. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 15 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 15 points at 6.55c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market re-opened on Saturday and in sympathy with advanced recorded in New York cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 3 points at 6.43c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points. There was some straddle selling influenced by improvement of exchange which was met with trade price fixing. Later prices declined on improved exchange and also in sympathy with Alexandria selling. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.60d. East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points.

Egyptian cotton futures were easy and prices declined 12 to 17 points. The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 10 points to a decline of one point. REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

"The advance in the early part of the week was accompanied by reports of increased business in cotton goods, larger spot sales and a firmer technical position. The market later eased on over-holiday accumulation of hedge-selling, while prices sharply broke follow the publication of the Bureau Report. However demand increased below 6.00 cents for near months, with the market steadying on the belief that re-adjustments of technical position to increased crop figures have been completed. Southern hedge-selling tapered off at the decline with reports of smaller offerings from the interior and as the amount of the cotton brought into sight last week as decreased slightly, some think that the peak of early marketing movement has passed. Trade demand seemed to diminish following active buying last month, but according to some report a considerable amount of cotton will be required to fill commitments entered into for November shipments."

BULL SIDE.

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson in the course of their weekly report state:—

"Despite realising the fact that apart from the lowness of the price it is difficult to indicate any particularly 'bullish' feature with the World still beset with so many troubles of various descriptions, we have the hardihood to continue to advise purchases on all easy markets. We have already referred to the paralysis which has attacked enterprise in the United States, due to the forthcoming Presidential Election, but it is difficult to understand at this distance why the effects should be so pronounced or the apprehension so great. General expectations seem to point to a return of a Democratic President who would, we presume, carry out the policy of his party. Pre-election statements are not often very much to go by, but we can hardly believe that Mr. Roosevelt is likely to sponsor any definite measures of real harm to industry in his own country, whilst, as for the world outlook, if as we have always understood, democratic views are for a reduction in the high tariff walls, which are at the root of the difficulties of other countries trading with the United States, this should be all

to the good. It seems likely, however that little enterprise will be witnessed before the election day or until it is clearer as to what results are likely to arise from this, and so we cannot look for much help from America until this is over. Without a lead from this quarter advances in any commodities, particularly cotton and wheat, are not probable, nor likely to be of a lasting nature, but we believe that those who have the courage to buy before or immediately after the election and who are prepared to exercise patience will have no reason to regret their operation. We feel that America will take a more sane view before very long, and that with this a general improvement in World trade conditions will slowly follow, and for this reason we advocate the "Bull" side."

SOUND INVESTMENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., in their report add the following note:—

"Some realising and hedge selling caused a set-back notwithstanding continued steadiness in Wall Street, and strength of wheat."

Wall Street, apparently re-assured by the Budget will be balanced as the repeal of prohibition is expected to yield about 350 million dollars and any agreement over naval armaments about 500 million dollars.

The British note on war-debts to America is expected to be published to-day and a reply may be received in a few days.

Present indications point to a moratorium followed later by a reduction from £2,000 million to about £1,600 million should the disarmament question be settled.

The latest British proposals regarding disarmament appears to be in line with American ideas and further deliberations may lead to a settlement. Sterling is improving and the general opinion is that there will be further improvement should the moratorium be declared this week.

According to a leading American Banker's report trade is definitely improving in America Great Britain, Japan, China and a few Continental countries as compared with the conditions prevailing last June.

Any agreement over war-debts is likely to revive confidence in Europe with a resultant beneficial effect in the East. Owing to stocks at New York and other ports including interior towns being 6,870,000 bales to date against 6,888,000 bales last year and the World's spinners takings also at 3,821,000 bales against 3,633,000 bales last year we reiterate our opinion that purchases around present prices will prove a sound investment."

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y January Highest 6.60 (11-16 a.m.)
N Y January Lowest 6.48 (close).

Messrs. Devkar Nanjee have received the following cable:—

"Cotton decline over 3½ cents following Hedging diminish since August. Demand better. ing and trade firmer reflecting clarification of the election uncertainties."

Messrs. Drenner and Co. have received the following cable:—

"Market has appearance of higher prices action on."

"Bureau quite significant. For situations probable."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Weakness here due expectations improvement. Selling following debts negotiations and revival of the Plan.

New York: Generally good undertone but reached on spot house hedging.

New York: Decline after report checked by trade buying promoting speculative buying and short covering in a sold out market. Advance attracted considerable hedge selling. Sentiment improved.

Messrs. Pa'e Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York: Cotton Exchange Service cables:—

No Business In Leading Markets

Bombay, Nov. 14.

All leading markets in the city were officially open but no business is reported.

Nominal quotations are as under:—

COTTON
Broach A-M 212-0-0
Oomra D-J 189-0-0
Oomra March 189-4-0
Bengal D-J 171-0-0
Bengal March 171-8-0
Broach Tejmandi 31-0-0

Ready December 19-0
Ready December 19-0

SILVER
Ready November 55-15-0
Ready December 55-15-0
HANGHAI 56-4-0

T T on London opening 1.9 9/16

SEEDS.
Linsed May 6-10-9
Wheat May 4-15-0

CURRIES
3½ per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 74 and prices declined to Rs. 73/9. At this level there was some covering and buying which advanced prices to Rs. 73-15. The market was quiet at this level at Rs. 73-13.

at 504,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during October was 21,700.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

12-25 p.m.: Scattered long liquidation small market lacking support.

5-38 p.m.: Freer hedging absorbed by trade.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/ 12th inst. (10.31 a.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Believe market in healthier state and prefer buying on declines."

Cards Cables:—
Domestic cloth sales better following Election. Mill activity holds. Japanese Mills sell cloths heavily. European situation unchanged. Commodity price decline checked. Business activity unchanged. Sentiment Better.

BOMBAY STATISTICS

Bombay, Nov. 14.
(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 10th Nov 1,90,985

Same time last season 1,07,495

Exports from 1st Sept to 10th Nov:—

United Kingdom 1932 4,020; 1931 4,106

Continent 1932 61,268; 1931 43,138

China 1932 200; 1931 68,929

Japan 1932 1,27,458; 1931 67,420

Coast Ports 1932 2,981; 1931 13,580

Total 1932 1,95,927; 1931 1,97,273

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept to 10th Nov 22,108

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept to 10th Nov 1932 1,33,172

Same period last year 1,33,440

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th Nov 1932 5,28,187

Same time last year 4,21,373

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept 1932 to 31st October 1932 39,415

Total for the corresponding period last season 27,255

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1932 to 31st Oct 1932 86,817

Total for the corresponding period last season 62,080

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

New York-Liverpool: Jan. 408; March 405; May 398.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/ May 212-Liverpool May (5.33) Rs. 20-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York: Broach A/ May 212-New York May (6.68) Rs. 11-1/4 at 3.32-13/16 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

P B Bales. 1932-33, 1931-32.

Receipts to date 3762000 4313000

Receipts Yesterday 39000 47000

Receipts to date 2487000 2262000

Exports 4467000 4609000

Stock at Port 2201000 2051000

Stock Interior 727000 670000

Stock Liverpool 9106000 8594000

Visible Supply 6123000 7029000

Quantity in Sight 221000 363000

Quantity out of Sight 11-11-32 3

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makes talk of free salicylic acid unnecessary, because the absolute purity of a Bayer product is a matter of course.

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Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.

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AWAIT DECISION OF GURUVAYUR

Mahatma's Advice To Harijans FAST TO BEGIN IF TEMPLE IS NOT THROWN OPEN

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 13.

Interviewed by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, President, Bombay Branch of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, the other day, at the Yeravda jail, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was going to begin his fast, by the 2nd of January next, in connection with the Guruvayur temple entry question, in accordance with the word he had already given to Kellappan.

DO NOT RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA

Under the present circumstances, he thought, the untouchables should not resort to satyagraha, in the matter of temple entry, at any place; but they should adopt only conciliatory methods, in that respect.

HAVE PATIENCE

He was aware of the efforts, Mr. Rajbhoj and his untouchable and touchable co-workers had so far made, in regard to the Parvati temple. He would advise them, however, to await the solution of the Guruvayur question. He felt sure that the question would be solved to their satisfaction, and that once a particular temple, like the Guruvayur temple, was thrown open to the untouchables, it would have the desired effect on the public, and the temple entry question at other places, would be consequently simplified. In the meanwhile they could carry on negotiations with the Trustees of the temples.

NO FREEDOM UNDER RESTRICTION.

To a question as to why Mahatma should not get himself released from jail by agreeing to abandon civil disobedience Movement, and why he should not

personally go to Guruvayur to start his "fast unto death", Mahatma replied that he was not ready to get out of jail with restrictions being put on his freedom. It would be against his conscience to get freedom under restrictions. As regards the fast that he would begin on January 2, Mahatma said that he was a soldier of God and he read God through his actions. Untouchability was a stain on Hinduism, and as that was to be blotted out, he felt he was acting under divine inspiration.

INTER-CASTE DINNERS.

Replying to other questions, Mahatma Gandhi said that the inter-caste dinners should not be objected to by any one, and no force should be brought to bear on persons who did not wish to participate in such dinners. He was of opinion, however, that inter-caste dinners should not be made an item of the programme of their work.

PAYING FOR THE GREAT WAR

Load Of Debts

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The amount due on 15th December is 95½ million dollars. The amount of funded debt was 4,600 million dollars of which Britain has paid 202 million dollars by way of principal and nearly 1,150 million dollars by way of interest. December payment from France is over 19 million dollars.—Reuter.

British Circles' Comments

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

It is learnt that the British Note is regarded in British circles as the first step in negotiations of the highest importance. It is recognised that the result of the Presidential election may make it difficult for Mr. Hoover to reach a rapid decision. It is not doubted in British quarters that the proposal in the Note will commend itself to American public opinion.

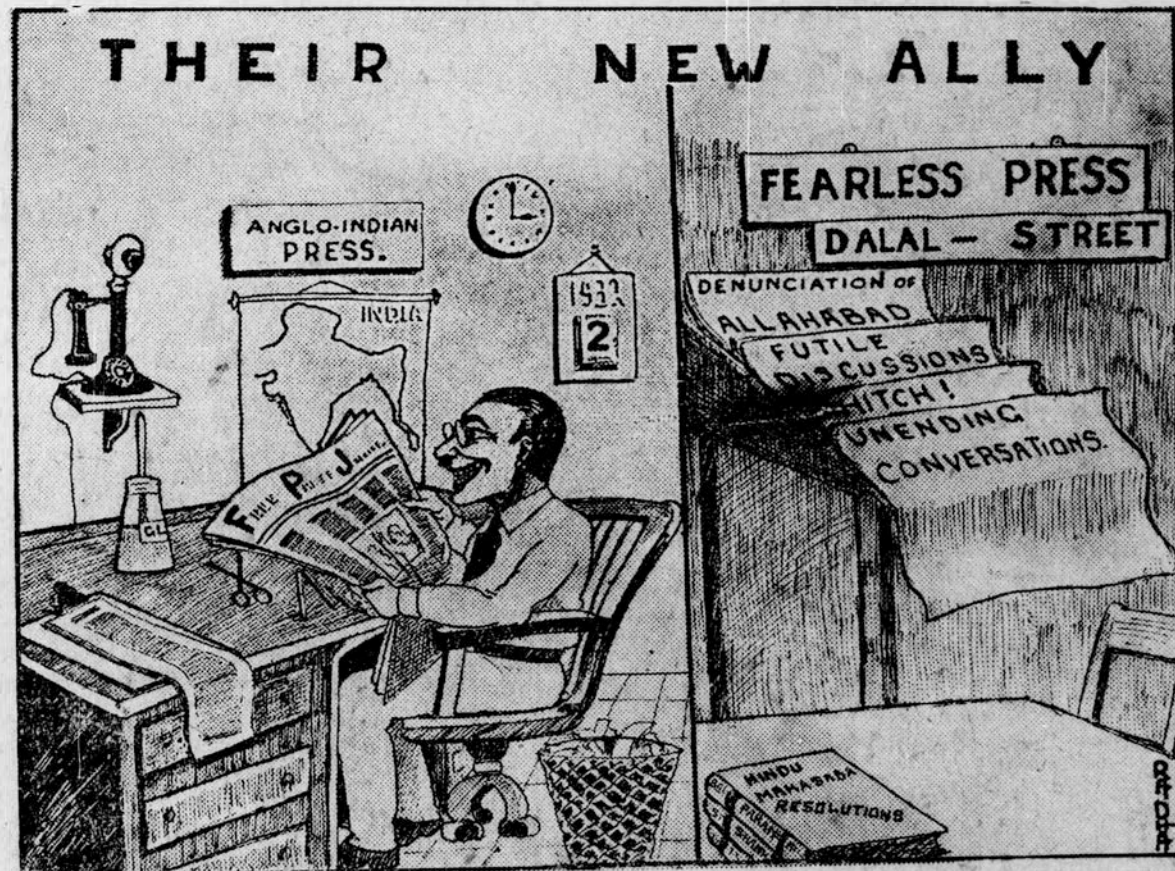
British Government opine that the announcement that Britain has entered into conversations with the United States, with a view to a final settlement of the British debt and in the meantime no further payment will be expected, would have a powerful effect of stabilising the confidence and promoting the trade

recovery which seems to have begun. WILL NOT AFFECT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. Reuter is in a position to state that the Note was drawn up independently of the French Note. It is stated that in the negotiations, which it is hoped will follow the note, British Government, while keeping in touch with the other debtor nations, will conform to the United States' desire to conduct conversations with each debtor independently.

The Note is not expected to affect in any way the meeting of the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

OBJECTIVE LIMITED.

The immediate objective of the present note, however, is more limited. The next instalment of British war debt is due on December 15 and it is not possible to hope for an agreement in five weeks on matters of such a vast scope. Confronted last summer with a similar difficulty the Lausanne Conference found it necessary to reserve, during the period of the conference the execution of payments due to participating Powers. The British Government hope that a similar procedure may now be followed and ask for the suspension of payments due from them for a period of discussions now suggested or for any other period agreed upon. The British Government believe that the proposed discussions could best begin at Washington but on this and other points in the Note they await expression of the United States Government's views.—Reuter.



COLLEGE STUDENT JAILED

For Failing To Report To Police Every Day

BOMBAY, Monday.

A student of the Elphinstone College, who was arrested on Saturday last by the Laming Road Police station for having disobeyed the Police Commissioner's Order requiring of him to report to the Police every day, was today placed before Mr. I. N. Mahapatra, Presidency Magistrate charged under section 17 of the Special Powers Ordinance.

It was stated for the prosecution, that the accused who was arrested sometime during October under the Special Powers Ordinance was released from the Byculla House of Correction on October 17, and an order of the Police Commissioner was served on him ordering him not to take part in the Congress Movement and to report to the Laming Road Police every day. The accused reported to Superintendent Hurst on the first day only. Since that date he was not reporting to the Police. He was arrested by the Police on Saturday last.

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to nine months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo three months further imprisonment.

HARTAL IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Owing to the arrest of Mr. Vellu Lakshmy Nappoo under the Ordinance, the city is observing hartal today. Mr. Nappoo was the president of the Grain Merchants' Association and well-known in all Indian markets.

Mrs. Jayalaxmy Devi Released

(From A Correspondent.)

BELLARY, November 12.

Mrs. Jayalaxmy Devi, wife of Mr. T. B. Keshava Rao, ex-editor of "Karnataka Kesari" was released from Presidency Jail for women, Vellore yesterday after completing the sentence. She was convicted in March in connection with the boycott activities and was awarded 6 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. Fine having not been recovered, she underwent 6 weeks' more imprisonment. She was a (B) class prisoner and has been reduced by six lbs. in weight.

MORATORIUM ON WAR DEBTS

Sterling To Recover

3.45 LIMIT

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Sixth our clients believe moratorium on war debts will be extended this must have favourable psychological effect all markets, but doubtful to what extent already discounted. Would have favourable effect on sterling but believe British treasury would operate prevent rapid advance certainly beyond 345."

18 BURIED UNDER DEBRIS OF A BREWERY

LONDON, November 13.

Warsaw.—Eighteen persons were killed and several injured in a collapse of brewery in which 150 tons of grain had been stored. The adjoining house in which 31 people were asleep was demolished. Sixteen deaths were due to suffocation by masses of grain.—Reuter.

GENEVA QUIET

LONDON, November 13.

Geneva.—The city is quiet. Police have made a number of arrests but there have been no serious incidents.—Reuter.

SATARA ORDINANCE CASE IN HIGH COURT

Ashram Swami's Appeal Dismissed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard two appeals arising out of an Ordinance case.

The first petitioner is Vinayak Shivram Joshi alias Shri Vinayak Swami Masurker, founder and head of the Brahmacharyashram at Masur, in Satara District. The Ashram, according to the petitioner, is an educational and religious institution for training boys and girls according to the ancient Vedic system of the Hindus. Among the properties of the Ashram are an industrial home (Udyog Mandir) and a printing press called "Shri Narsimha Mudrana Mandir."

On 7th January last, the petitioner was arrested, and the Ashram with all its properties including the printing press and the industrial home was attached. After being detained for some time under the ordinance, the petitioner was released and was served with an order of the District Magistrate, directing him to remain at Masur not to leave the town without the written permission of the District Magistrate, and to abstain from taking any part in the civil disobedience movement.

The petitioner made representations to the Government, requesting that the order may be cancelled. But no reply was received to his representations. In the meanwhile, the printing press, which was attached along with other properties of the Ashram was sold by auction under orders of the Government.

In his petition to the High Court, the petitioner prayed that the press be restored to him and that the above order imposing the

restrictions on him be set aside. He explained that he was merely engaged in purely religious and educational work, free from any political activities. It was, therefore, wrong to subject him to such drastic action under the ordinance, without asking from him any explanation.

Their Lordships, after hearing the petitioner's counsel, dismissed the petition. The other petition was by Shanker Govind Kulkarni, keeper of the press, who stated that the press stood in his name for many years since his declaration as "its keeper, and that, therefore, he was entitled to its possession. This petition was also dismissed by their Lordships.

Their Lordships held that the District Magistrate's order was an executive order, and not a judicial order. The Court, therefore, had no jurisdiction over such a case.

CONGRESSMEN JAILED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Baboo Har schandra, was convicted to-day, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate third court, for disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police. The accused was released on parole on the 29th November last and was ordered to report himself to the police which he did till 11th October.

SIND QUESTION SUCCESSFULLY TACKLED

Provincial Autonomy And Separation Agreed Upon

CHOTA SIND CONFERENCE PROPOSED

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Although the leaders expressed their opinion frankly on the Sind Agreement its text has not yet been released to the press. I am, however, able to ascertain and state that the resolution favours separation of Sind and says that it should be constituted as province with the same measure of autonomy as enjoyed by other provinces. The separation of the province is to take place on the introduction of new constitution.

It is further agreed that the Ministry of the province will be jointly responsible and will contain at least one Hindu minister. Another condition in the agreement is that there shall be equality of franchise for Hindus and Muslims both in the rural and urban areas. After ten years an effort shall be made to take a plebiscite whether the population wants joint electorates, with 37 per cent seats in the legislature. There shall be no reservation for the majority community in the local bodies unless there is demand for such reservation by the minority. The agreement is further reported to have laid down that the recruitment for Public Services in Sind to be made 60 per cent on merit and the rest for removing the communal inequality. There shall be no discriminatory legislation on account of caste, civil or economic rights including the purchase of lands etc. The present laws in this respect to continue

in operation. A committee consisting of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and Prof. Chabiani will be appointed to define the exact meaning of the term agriculturist in Sind. The agreement also contains a clause for separation of judiciary from the executive. This agreement will form an integral part of the communal settlement for the whole of India and shall be deemed in-operative in case for any reason the communal settlement does not come into operation as a whole. It is also agreed that a conference of Sind Hindu and Muslim leaders will be held at the end of this month at Hyderabad to consider and find out ways and means to make good the deficit as has been found by Brayne Committee and put up its proposals before the people of Sind. The Muslim delegates regard by joint electorates either late Maulana Mohammad Ali's formula or any other suitable formula agreed to hereafter.

AN "UNAUTHORISED" DECISION

Guruvayur Temple-Entry Satyagraha

CALICUT, Nov. 10.

Regarding the temple-entry Satyagraha in Guruvayur and the fast undertaken by Mr. K. Kelappan, which has been suspended for some time, Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, Advocate, has issued a statement in reply to certain observations made recently by the Zamorin of Calicut, the managing trustee of the temple. Mr. Madhavan Nair states:

"The position taken by the Zamorin is virtually that there is no obligation on his part to do anything in the matter because Mr. Kelappan did not stop his fast at the Zamorin's request. The Zamorin brushes aside a second reply given by Mr. Kelappan and ties the latter down to the rejection of his offer in the first instance. The position taken by the Zamorin may be legal, but it is not just either to himself or to Mr. Kelappan.

MR. GANDHI'S INTERVENTION.

Mr. Kelappan was not the only person with whom the Zamorin was dealing. Mr. Gandhi had taken up the matter and he and the Zamorin were in direct communication with each other. It was because he thought that sufficient notice had not been

given to the Zamorin of the extreme step taken by Mr. Kelappan that Mr. Gandhi induced Mr. Kelappan to break his fast. Mr. Kelappan's reply to the Zamorin was as much unauthorised, therefore, as his decision to fast without the permission of Mr. Gandhi.

The Zamorin wrote to me, who was the representative of a deputation appointed by a conference which met at Guruvayur, that he would receive the deputation in case Mr. Kelappan stopped his fast. After Mr. Kelappan had broken his fast, I wrote to the Zamorin, who granted me an interview on October 16, to ascertain from me what the deputation wished him to do. The discussion which took place between us on that day, a promise which the Zamorin then made to consider the suggestions made by him and a letter which he subsequently wrote to me showed that Mr. Kelappan's rejection of the offer in the first instance had not led him to make his final decision."

Mr. Madhavan Nair concludes his statement with an appeal to the Zamorin to reconsider the situation.—"The Madras Mail."

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO CUBAN SUGAR

According to the Journal of Commerce the damage caused by the recent Cuban hurricane is estimated at about dol. 5,000,000, and 2 million sacks of sugar and about 40 per cent of the standing crop have been destroyed.

months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one month's further imprisonment for picketing the shop of Mr. Nerttam Girdhar at Dawa Bazar.

He was arrested on the 5th November.

Suryanarayan, a volunteer, was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate third court, to six